

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS  
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WALLS  
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Centra-Heat  
A complete heating system  
for homes and offices  
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS & CO. LTD.

三拜禮 號九月八英曆 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1922. 日七十月六

## THE ALLIED CONFERENCE

### Criticism of the French Proposals.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 8.  
At to-day's sittings, the committee of Finance Ministers and experts made great progress in the consideration of M. Poincaré's proposals. The Committee re-meets to-morrow morning to draft its report. The full conference will probably consider the report in the afternoon.

Information from a French source indicates that the British representatives criticised the proposals as likely to produce a poor result while risking ultimately the disorganisation of Germany's economic life. A French report says it is estimated that the measures would produce three or four hundred million gold marks.

### A French Report

It is learned from a French source that the Committee of experts has decided to recommend that 25 per cent. tax on German exports be collected directly by the Reparations Commissions on the despatch of goods instead of Germany paying the equivalent on a round sum as now.

### French Proposals Rejected.

It is understood that the majority opinion of the Committee of experts is against the French proposal for the establishment of customs and the imposition of taxation in the occupied area. The proposal to seize mines and forests is also rejected but the Committee will be invited to consider a system of guarantees ensuring a supply of coal and wood for the Allies. The proposal to ask Germany to agree to a share in her industrial concerns being given to the Allies is likewise rejected. The Committee generally favoured Signor Schanzer's view that there was a contradiction between granting a moratorium and taking German property. It was also held that these steps were unnecessary in view of the guarantees lately imposed by the Committee of Guarantees. It was felt necessary not merely to look at some of these matters from a financial standpoint but to take into account their political and moral effects.

The French Minister of Finance did not attend the afternoon meeting.

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

### Has Surrey's Chance Gone?

London, August 8.  
At the Oval, Nottingham led Surrey on the first innings.  
At Manchester, Yorkshire led Lancashire on the first innings.  
At Canterbury, in the match for Woolley's benefit, Hants led Kent on the first innings.  
At Worcester, Essex led the home county on the first innings.  
At Bristol, Somerset led Gloucestershire on the first innings.  
At Brighton, Middlesex beat Sussex by 21 runs.  
In the Warwick v Derby match at Birmingham and the Northants v Leicester match at Northants the teams did not complete an innings.

### Surrey's Chance Badly Prejudiced.

Nottingham led against Surrey puts quite a different complexion on the county championship, which hitherto looked to rest between Yorkshire and Surrey. The latter's chances are now well-nigh extinguished. Nottingham are playing with such splendid consistency that they constitute a strong menace to Yorkshire's prospects.

## TO ARREST BRITISH VESSEL ON THE HIGH SEAS.

### U. S. to Make Liquor-Smuggling Test Case.

New York, August 8.  
New York's "Prohibition Navy," consisting of an ex-submarine chaser engaged in combating liquor-smuggling in the neighbourhood of the port, has put to sea with orders to arrest the British schooner Minnie Wallace, whether found in territorial waters or not.  
The Prohibition authorities state they have evidence that the Minnie Wallace sold a hundred cases of whisky to smugglers, who were captured in trying to land it at New York on Sunday night. The Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York has stated that the Government is determined, if the Minnie Wallace is captured on the high seas, to make it a test case to decide whether a vessel may not be seized when it can be proved that she is used for the purpose of violating the laws of the United States.

## BRITISH WORLD-FLIGHT.

### Air Ministry's Support.

London, August 8.  
Three British air officers, Captains E. J. McClellough, R. H. McIntosh, and P. Tymms, propose to start in the spring of 1923 on a world flight on a Fairey seaplane from England by way of Bordeaux, Athens, Basra, Bombay, Rangoon, Hongkong, Tokyo, the Aleutian Islands, Vancouver, Canada, America, Newfoundland and the Azores. The Air Ministry has promised every assistance. It is intended that the whole flight shall be made in one machine.

## MANDATED TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC.

### Question of Chinese Labour.

Geneva, August 8.  
The report of the Permanent Mandates Commission read at the plenary session noted that in regard to the mandatory territory in the Pacific, owing to the shortage of native labour, the mandatory Powers felt obliged to import Chinese male labour, a step which was attended by some danger to the native population. The Commission hopes that the question will be more closely considered in future reports of the mandatory Powers.

## IRISH IRREGULARS CAPTURE CABLE STATIONS.

### Communication with America Disorganised.

London, August 8.  
Cable communication between Europe and America has become disorganised in consequence of irregulars at Kerry capturing the Valentia cable station, bringing the Commercial Union Telegraph Company's service to a standstill and embarrassing the

## COMBATING SEDITION IN INDIA.

### Sikh Leader Sentenced.

(Reuter's Service.)

Simla, August 8.  
Mota Singh, leader of an armed gang of Akali Sikhs, who was arrested in the Jullundur district in July and convicted of sedition, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and transportation, with a year of rigorous imprisonment.

### New Governor of Bengal Refuses to Grant Amnesty.

Calcutta, August 8.

Lord Lytton (the recently-appointed Governor of the province), who is touring Bengal, has twice refused to consider an amnesty of political prisoners.

Replying to an address yesterday his lordship opined that the country was quiet because the disturbers of the peace were in gaol.

## INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS.

### Uniform Programme of Aims.

Berlin, August 8.

The International Miners' Congress is being held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with 119 delegates from eleven countries, including Britain, United States, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Hungary, representing over two million miners.

The conference adopted by 85 to 13 a resolution by Mr. Frank Hodges requesting the governing body of the International Miners' Federation to draw up a uniform programme of aims and demands to be carried out in the mining districts of all countries, each country undertaking to support in every way possible the efforts of all other countries towards the realisation of this programme.

## THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

### Serious Position in the Crimea.

Geneva, August 8.

The International Committee for aid to Russia states that the position in the Crimea is likely to become serious. Not more than one-fifth of the area cultivated before the war is now being cultivated while locusts have almost destroyed the wheat crop since last year. The plague of locusts has also extended to the province of Samara, where it is difficult to estimate how much of the crop is left for human consumption.

## MEXICO'S EXTERNAL DEBT.

### Agreement with International Bankers Ratified.

Mexico City, August 8.

President Obregon has ratified the agreement relative to the external debt mentioned in the message of June 17. It will now be submitted to Congress.

[The earlier cable stated that the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury had signed an agreement with the International Bankers' Committee, covering all phases of Mexico's external debt.]

## DISORDERLY CHINESE QUARTERS IN HOLLAND.

### Wholesale Deportations.

The Hague, August 8.

The police at Amsterdam and Rotterdam raided the Chinese colonies and arrested over six hundred Chinese as the result of the recent great increase of murders in the Chinese quarters. All the arrested except a few who can prove that they have a proper means of living in Holland will be deported to China.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN PORTUGAL.

### Protest Against New Cereals Law.

Lisbon, August 8.

A general strike has been proclaimed as a protest against the new cereals law and the rise in the price of bread. Most of the shops have closed and traffic is paralysed. The military bakery is ready to supply bread. The authorities are taking energetic measures to maintain order.

## THE U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

### Leaders to Confer at Washington.

Cleveland (O.), August 8.

At the suggestion of the railway strike leaders, the president of the Locomotive Engineers' Union has invited sixteen other railway unions to attend a conference at Washington on Friday, the object being to avert the impending calamity of a collapse of transportation.

## THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

### Grand Duke Cyril's Claim.

Paris, August 8.

A document has been published in which the Grand Duke Cyril proclaims himself guardian of the vacant throne of Russia, and announces that he will refer to the Russian National Council for confirmation of his legitimate rights.

## RUSSIANS REFUSE CARGOES.

Riga, August 8.

Three steamers, loaded with various goods, were sent home from Petrograd last week because the Commissariat of Foreign Trade refused to allow them to unload cargoes.

## SWATOW DISASTER.

### Generous Local Help.

As time passes, news comes to hand which goes to show that the terrible disaster which has overtaken Swatow and neighbouring places is even more alarming in extent than was at first reported. Many native towns on the coast and inland have been practically wiped out, and the casualties must be out of all proportion to the first conservative estimates. It will take days to learn of the exact extent of the disaster.

The Swatow, which has just arrived from Swatow, brings little fresh news of the disaster. The chief officer told a *Telegraph* reporter this morning that some five hundred bodies a day are being recovered from the harbour. The dead are piled in the streets and are taken to the marshes for burial. He also noticed piles of coffins in the streets.

### A Subscription List Opened.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, at the express wish of many of its members, has to-day opened a subscription list at its offices for the assistance of the stricken area. In Swatow's present state, food, especially rice, is the need rather than money; but for greater facility money gifts also are invited, which will be converted into food shipments. The subscription list will be open from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, and from what we hear, it is anticipated that British firms and those of other nationalities will respond readily.

As will be seen below, at two o'clock this afternoon nearly thirty thousand dollars had already been subscribed. It may be mentioned that the fund is not confined to members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; any firm or body or private individual may contribute.

The first subscription list is: H. E. The Officer Administering the Govt. and Mrs. Severn \$ 500

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. 5,000  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. 2,000  
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire 2,000  
Messrs. The Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. 2,000

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. 2,000  
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Ltd. 1,000  
The Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. 1,000

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. 1,000  
Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. 1,000

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. 1,000  
The Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. 1,000

Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 1,000  
The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. 1,000  
The Canton Insurance Office. 1,000

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. 1,000  
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd. 1,000

The China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. 1,000  
The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd. 1,000  
Messrs. Dowell & Co. Ltd. 100

The Holland China Trading Co. 500  
The Star Ferry Co. Ltd. 500  
A Sympathiser 250  
J. W. Mitchell, Esq. 20

\$28,270

### Chinese Help.

Mr. Lo Chung Kue, Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, has pleasure in informing the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* that Sir Robert Ho Tung has opened the Chinese subscription to the Swatow Relief Fund with a donation of \$5,000.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the relief of the distressed people of Swatow and that subscriptions be undertaken by the Hospital in conjunction with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce were the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee held on August 7th.

## CHINA EIGHT DISTRICT COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION SENT FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chairman explained that the meeting should have been held earlier, but the delay was caused by the delayed letter of the Chiu Chau Association, which did not reach him until late on Monday afternoon. The Hongkong Government had sent food-stuffs to Swatow and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce had decided to follow suit.

At the request of Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Mr. Wong Siu-yu, one of the representatives of the Chiu Chau Association, stated that the information which his Association had received showed that the catastrophe was absolutely unparalleled in the history of Swatow in casualties and damage. However extensive the destruction of life and property in Swatow itself, it was feared that the deaths and damage in the neighbouring places had been more serious, as they were so situated that they received the full force of the typhoon and the tidal waves.

A number of villages contiguous to Swatow were involved, and it was estimated that one of them alone lost over 10,000 of its inhabitants. Chiu On, a place about 90 miles from the sea, was also struck by the typhoon, and many houses collapsed. The estimates published by no means represented the exact toll, which, when investigations were completed inland, would no doubt be in the neighbourhood of 100,000. The Chiu Chau Association had sent representatives to Swatow to conduct investigations into the immediate needs. The problem before the Association, in which the co-operation of all charitably-minded people was cordially invited, was of a double character. The importance of prompt relief was, no doubt, realised by all, but another matter which called for attention was the reconstruction of the town. Mr. Wong Siu-yu expressed the hope that all present would give their co-operation.

The Chairman proposed that \$10,000 be appropriated from the surplus of the Flood Relief Fund of the Hospital for relief work in Swatow, this amount to be made good by subscriptions later on.

Mr. Li Po-kwai seconded and the motion was unanimously carried. Telegrams to Chinese Overseas.

Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, said that yesterday afternoon he received an enquiry from a representative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce as to what steps the Chinese Chamber proposed to take in connection with the relief of the typhoon sufferers. He (Mr. Ip Lan-chuen) replied that the Chamber would work in conjunction with the Tung Wah Hospital and suggested that the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce act independently. He also suggested that British or Chinese Hongkong men be sent to Swatow to undertake relief work in conjunction with "L.B.M. Consul there. The representative of the foreign Chamber said he would convey the suggestion to his Chamber.

On the proposal of Mr. Ip Lan-chuen it was decided that the Tung Wah Hospital send telegrams to various parts of the world soliciting subscriptions from overseas Chinese. This, it was explained had been done on previous occasions such as when the interior suffered from flood, etc.

Thanks to Douglas Company.

That the Hospital depute men to Swatow to investigate the conditions there to facilitate relief work was urged by Mr. Ho Wah-tong. Mr. Ho said that the immediate needs should be first ascertained. In view of the big casualties there must be an acute need of coffins.

Mr. Wong Siu-yu said that the Tung Wah Benevolent Association at Swatow undertook the treatment of the wounded, while the Chuen Shum Charitable Association would arrange for the interment of the dead.

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On behalf of the Chiu Chau Association the Chairman expressed his thanks to the Douglas Steamship Company for a contribution of \$500 for relief purposes, and the offer to carry foodstuffs for relief to Swatow free of freight.

Yesterday the Relief Fund Committee of the Chiu Chau Eight District Commercial Association, managed to collect about \$20,000 subscriptions from the mercantile community.

Last night the Association held a meeting to discuss means of

## ANCIENT WEAPON DISCOVERED.

### Chinese Relic in Queen's Road.

An interesting find was made by police during excavations on the site of the new A.P.C. building in Queen's Road Central. This is the barrel of what appears to be a large cannon of antiquated pattern. Though rusty from its long burial the condition of the metal appears to be quite sound. A Chinese, whom a *Telegraph* reporter questioned on the discovery, averred that the cannon was made in China, was one hundred years old, and was mounted on that spot before the days of the British occupation of Hongkong, to guard the Island from the ravages of pirates.

There does not appear to be any other intention at present than to consign this old weapon to the scrap heap.

## News in To-day's New Advertisements.

A second extraordinary general meeting of the South China Morning Post Ltd. will be held on August 28.—Page 4.

An extraordinary meeting of the Jockey Club will be held on August 15 to consider arrangements at The Race Course for the parimutuel and member's enclosure.—Page 4.

The T. E. K. give the usual advice to consignees of cargo per Shinyo Maru on Page 5.

The Jangle Goddess is showing at the Kowloon Theatre to-day.—Page 12.

Thomas Edison is here.—See Page 4.

### LISTEN!

If you want to have good business right through the year then keep right on advertising.

The University of California Glee Club have a special engagement on Saturday at the Repulse Bay Hotel.—Page 7.

The Old folk like the Victrola.—Page 6.

Lammett's are selling off white and coloured printing paper to-morrow.—Page 4.

The S.A. Bank will sail for Bangkok on August 14.—Page 3.

The Peninsula Hotel Garage will open on August 15.—Page 4.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 5.9/10d.

## The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.55. Temperature:—83. Humidity:—68.

## Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 7.00 a.m.

decided that the money be expended according to the direction of the local Chiu Chau Commercial Association.







## NOTICE

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THE  
BRUNWICK STUDIOfor the  
LATEST DANCE RECORDSplayed by  
THE LEADING NEW YORK  
ORCHESTRAS.BANK OF CHINA BUILDING  
1st Floor.

Tel. No. 4035.

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The KING of Water Paints

Its Sanitary, washable, and high disinfecting qualities make it the ideal wall covering for your home or office. Handled by all Contractors and Painters. Write for our Brochure on "How to decorate your Home" to

WILLIAM C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.THE  
WING FAT PRINTING CO., LTD.

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TELEPHONE 2257No. 32A, WHITFIELD RD.  
TELEPHONE 1910

## SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE.

Mr. Nankwatsu Akaji.

A Graduate of the Tokyo Massage School, has opened a massage room on the 1st Floor of 2 Queen's Road, Central. Office hours from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. Akaji gives massage on scientific lines, based on instruction in anatomical physiology.  
For further treatment—\$2.00 per visit.

## THE SHING YOUNG CO.

Chinese Silk Road Coat Hat, Goggles, Tobacco Pouch, Travelling Bag, Sports Bag, Manufacturers.

During the epidemic season, we offer fresh stocks of solid Shanghai Silk Road Coat, Hats, Goggles, etc. to our customers.

Prices Moderate.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 120, Des Voeux Road, Central, 2nd Floor.  
Telephone 4050.

## GOLDEN STATE BUTTER

From CALIFORNIA CREAMERIES.

Sold by all the leading dealers in one pound cartons—(FRESH)—and 1 and 1 lb. tins.

SOLE AGENTS.—GETZ BROS. & Co. of the Orient Ltd.  
PROVISION DEPT.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND  
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1110.

25, WING WOO ST.  
CENTRAL.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## TAI LEE CHAN

Established 1824.

METAL GOODS and SUNDRY HARDWARE  
Telephone 1993. 119, Jervois Street

## THE EASTERN SUPPLY CO.

General Contractors, House and Office Fitters, Ship Upholsterers and Painters.  
Offices: 34 Queen's Road. Works: Hard St. Wanchai.  
Telephone 4205.

## A HUNGHOM ROBBERY

## Contractor Attacked.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, two youths named Tso Shun-long and Mok Kiu-ping were charged on remand with robbing a painting contractor of \$1.70 in money and a gold watch valued at \$30 in Chatham Road, Hunghom, with wounding the complainant with a dagger and with unlawful possession of a dagger.

Outlining the facts, Inspector Ans stated that about 3.30 a.m. on the 18th, July the complainant was passing Chatham Road in a public ricksha on his way home from Yau-mat to Hunghom when he was stopped by the defendant and two others. They assaulted the ricksha coolie, who fled, and pulled out the complainant after informing him of their intention of searching him for arms and opium. Their story that they were policemen was, however, not accepted by the complainant, who insisted that they take him to the Police Station if they wanted to search him. One of the defendants, the complainant's pockets and removed the money and the gold watch. The complainant seized the robber and did not release his grasp despite the fact that he was stabbed three times. Attracted by the complainant's shouts for assistance two watchmen of the Kowloon-Canton Railway rushed out from their quarters at the railway bridge at Chatham Road and helped the complainant in overpowering his captives. The other robbers escaped. On the 18th, July the first defendant was arrested on information by a district watchman. He was identified by the complainant at an identification parade on the 2nd without the slightest hesitation. Inspector Ans said that the complainant was stabbed by the two defendants.

Dr. Ip Kam-wai, Medical Officer in charge of the Kwong Wah Hospital, gave evidence as to the nature of the complainant's wounds, two of which were on the left arm and in front of the left shoulder, respectively. The most serious wound was on the left side of the back, which narrowly missed the left lung.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

## PERSONAL SCENE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Carson and Ministerial "Sneers."

In the House of Lords recently, Lord Carson (C.) raised the question of pensioners of the Royal Irish Constabulary who had been driven from their homes by threats of assassination but had been refused assistance by the Government to leave Ireland on the ground that they did not come within the demobilisation scheme. He asked whether the Government were prepared to assist such men.

The Earl of Crawford (First Commissioner of Works) said such cases were not numerous. Sir Samuel Hoare's Committee was empowered while these troubles continued to afford such help to refugees as might be necessary in the circumstances of each case. Lord Crewe (L.) described the answer as unsatisfactory.

Lord Carson said it was a strange thing to have support from a lifelong political opponent, yet nothing but sneers and objections from those who used to fight with him for the Union as if they were sincere.

Lord Crawford said Lord Carson was only replying by permission of the House. It was not usual in such conditions to make such an attack as Lord Carson had made on him, accusing him of sneering. He did nothing of the kind and repudiated the allegation with emphasis. Lord Carson retorted that he cared nothing for the noble lord's lectures and had known him long enough to be able to value his opinions. It was no use trying to lecture him there when he (Lord Carson) was dealing with men who were being hounded out of Ireland by assassins. He was dealing with realities, and so long as he had any voice he would speak, no matter what lectures were given him from the opposite side. It was easy for them to sit in peace and quietness and safely making concessions to the murder gang in Ireland. Let the noble lord go to Dublin. The Government ought to be ashamed of such an answer and if anything happened to those men the Government would be responsible. He would raise the subject again.

Lord Crawford repeated that Lord Carson had not treated him fairly. He felt too profoundly on the subject to make a sneering answer.

A BRITISH-AMERICAN  
AMBASSADOR.Mr. Gerard Discusses the  
French View of Reparations.

Mr. J. W. Gerard, who was the American Ambassador to Germany from 1913 until the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, was the guest of the Manchester Club recently. His speech was the first he has made in England. Sir Edwin Stockton was in the chair.

Among the many ambassadors whom he had known, said Mr. Gerard, was a British ambassador who not long ago was in the United States, where he won their hearts by his charming personality and the delightful speeches that he made. It was that super-ambassador of Empire who was welcomed on his return the day before yesterday—his "Royal Highness the Prince of Wales"—that he meant. In a way and for a time, continued Mr. Gerard, he was himself a British ambassador, because during the war he had charge of British interests in Germany. He was given the task, which was very dear to him, of endeavouring to make the Germans treat with some decency those Britishers unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. His hearers could little realise what the horror of those prison camps was. For instance, civilians who were travelling abroad for business, pleasure, or instruction were put in a race-track to the number of four or five thousand, at Rubleben, to live there four or five years, six of them in a loose-box, many of them in haylofts three or four feet high at the sides. Many of the prison camps for the enlisted men were conducted with real cruelty.

## MEMORIES OF RUBLEBEN.

He knew that here in England we wanted to forget the war, and all wished to forget the hatreds engendered by the war, but he could not forget the patience with which those British prisoners endured their sufferings. The Rubleben camp was a great example of the innate power of organisation of the Anglo-Saxon race, because those men, without any resources, in a short time had organised and governed themselves so effectively, that finally the Prussians consented to withdraw all guards from the interior of the camp. There the prisoners established 198 educational courses, a very good orchestra, dramatic and operatic companies, and finally, through the efforts of the American Y.M.C.A., a large library. It was a wonderful example of the grit and persistence of the Anglo-Saxon. In Germany, of course, he met that extraordinary man, the German Emperor. "Often," remarked Mr. Gerard, "I have been asked in America to describe how he looked. He was almost exactly my height and build. I could have worn his clothes and he could have worn mine. I am sure he would rather have mine now." (Laughter.)

They were now confronted with problems as great as, if not greater than, the problems they had faced together during the war. There was the problem of the exchanges. In his speeches and writings he had tried to persuade America to send out the great store of gold it was holding, in order to bring life into the arteries of international commerce, and he had warned America that they might be choked with gold. Suppose he had said that America secured all the gold in the world and the other nations should decide to make silver, for example, the standard, buying up ahead the product of the silver mines. Suppose they then said to America, "Keep your gold; we have got another standard." The only use for American gold if that happened would be for making jewellery and filling their teeth. (Laughter.)

England was faced with the high tariff which the United States was about to establish. He would say frankly that American sentiment was against excusing the debts owing from Europe, and would continue to be opposed to it as long as the rich people of France did not pay an eighth of the taxation to which the people of the United States were subjected. Rich men in France paid practically no income tax at all in comparison with the people, and especially the business men, of Great Britain and America. After his recent visit to France, where he had talked with Mr. Poincare and other leaders, he felt that France was not imperialistic. But France felt that she must be prepared, because she had been frightened by 42 invasions of her soil, and especially by the prospect of a

Red army of a million, and a half men, officered perhaps by Germans and munitioned perhaps from factories with Germans at their head, standing in arms on the borders of Russia. But as for any imperialistic adventure, that in the present state of mind of France was impossible, because, as Marshal Foch had said to him, "war is a dangerous adventure."

THE GERMAN FINANCIAL  
DANGER.

Those engaged in export trade were faced by the extraordinary problem of the conditions in Germany. Great Britain and Germany were perhaps the only two countries in the world that were not self-supporting. They must make enough from their export trade to buy bread in foreign countries. So long as the present conditions in Germany existed—and they had very little to do with reparations—Britain would find it hard to compete in the markets of the world with the German working men. During the war the German working man was down to almost nothing. When the working man in other countries was buying silk shirts and pianos, in Germany he was satisfied if he could get enough potatoes to fill his stomach. Merely enough food to eat seemed to him to-day to be paradise, and so he was working for these abnormally small wages. The ounce of gold was still the standard all over the world, and the ounce of gold to-day would buy twice as much average labour in Germany as in Great Britain, and four times as much in Germany as in the United States.

He believed that in France they were willing to cut their reparations to a substantially lower figure. They did not expect the 132 million gold marks which were supposed to be due to them, but no public man could come forward to say so. What was hoped, he believed, was that some superior force or conference or agreement would say to them, "Take less; but the amount that is once fixed you will have, and no further reduction will be required of you." That he thought was the state of mind of the France of to-day. The French felt that if they made a concession—and so far, of course, they had received practically nothing—they would be asked to make a further concession, and would finally receive nothing at all. If the amount could be fixed he thought they would be ready to cut their reparations figure to a reasonable sum.

In Germany, continued Mr. Gerard, trouble might be expected in the late autumn, he thought. The German Government had the utmost difficulty with the fluctuations of the mark in comparison with the ounce of gold, and if the mark rose in value it would mean trouble from the Communist side, followed by trouble from the reactionary side. The problem of the German Government to-day was to keep the mark just about where it stood now. If it rose there would be trouble with labour, and, if it fell, all those billions of marks now held in foreign countries would be thrown on the market, and the market would break.

DOCKERS WIN OXFORD  
DIPLOMA.Youngest Student Who Has  
Ever Sat.

A Newport dock labourer, John Price, son of a workman, has won an Oxford University diploma in economics and political science. He has the distinction of being the youngest student who has ever sat for this diploma, being only 20 years old.

At the Bolt-street Council school Price won a scholarship to Newport high school for boys at the age of 13. On completion of his term of three years he started work as a dock labourer, but continued his studies, and in October 1920 he won a scholarship through the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union of which he was a member, to Ruskin College.

So satisfied were the college authorities with his first year's progress that they renewed the scholarship. On Whit Monday he sat for the Oxford diploma, and won it.

Price is an all-round athlete, and has been stroke in Ruskin College boat since he went there. His father is past president of the Newport Trades Council.

You don't need to be rich to own  
A VICTROLA.  
Ask Moth's about their easy payment  
system.

## NOTICE

## YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived

## "SWIMEASY"

Worsted and Wool

## BATHING SUITS

for

Ladies,

Gentlemen

and

Children.



Practical and Dressy Style

Large Assortment of

## WATER WINGS

Price \$1.25

a pair



## YEE SANG FAT CO.

## EXTRAORDINARY SALE

REAL NOW ON GENUINE

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FOR

28 DAYS

ONLY

JULY 27—AUGUST 23.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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## THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

EARL HAIG REJOINS  
WHISKY INDUSTRY.Director of Scottish  
Companies.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig will join the board of the Distillers' Company, Limited, after the annual meeting.

The Haigs have been associated with the Scotch whisky distilling industry for 300 years, and have at one time or another owned upwards of 100 distilleries. The family has been connected with the Distillers' Company, Limited, since its incorporation in

1877, the late John Haig, father of the Field-Marshal, being proprietor of Cameron Bridge, one of the distilleries originally taken over.

BROTHERS ON THE BOARD. John Haig and his son, Hugh Veitch, were original directors of the Distillers' Company, while William Henry, another son, was the first general secretary.

Earl Haig will shortly resume his seat on the board of John Haig and Company, Limited, of Markinch, which he vacated in 1915, when the controlling interest was acquired by the Distillers' Company.



# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO BE LET.

**TO LET.**—FANLING, A New Bungalow situated on Wo Hop Sak.—Apply to Tsang Foo & Co.

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**—Steam Launch—Length 66 ft. Speed 10 Knots. First Class Condition.—Apply Box No. 741 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 10th. Aug., 1922 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

6 cases "Golden State" Champagne (pts.)  
64 cases Hock  
16 cases Brandy  
60 cases Otard's Brandy

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.**  
Auctioneers.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 10th. Aug. 1922, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of White and Coloured Printing Paper and Stationery (all more or less damaged by water)

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.**  
Auctioneers.

**THE** Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 14th. Aug., 1922, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

1000 Selected Colonial Stamps (catalogue value about £100) Full particulars from catalogue. On view from Thursday the 10th. inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.  
**LAMMERT BROS.**  
Auctioneers.

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**AN** Extraordinary General Meeting of Members will be held at the Jockey Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex on Tuesday 15th. August, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of considering a Recommendation of the Stewards for the improvement of arrangements at the Race Course for the autumn, and the provision of a member's enclosure.

Plans of the proposed alterations can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Course, c/o Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central.

A good attendance of Members is particularly requested.

**Japan, Hongkong, Java Line.**  
S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU" sailing 19th. S.S. "SARAGAMI MARU" sailing 25th. For freight apply KANTO YEN KAIEN, Phone 2200, Prince Building, K. Suzuki, Manager.

## The Kwong Wing Co., Ltd.

S. R. Tai Ming & S. K. Ho Chow Regular service to Wuchow. Repairs, 1st. Floor Prince's Accommodation, 22, Des Voeux Rd. W. Phone 252.

## Mee Wah Knitting Co.

115, Causeway Bay, Phone 1251. Manufacturers of Stock, Suits, Suspenders and Underwear.

## THE SAI HING S. S. Co.

25, Canton Road, W. CANTON-WUCHOW LINE. A. K. "YANING". Monday, Wednesday, Friday. HONGKONG-WI CHOW LINE. S. S. "CHUNG ON". Phone 1770.

## THE HIN FAT S. S. Co.

Shipping and Passenger Services. Phone 2601. No. 107, Wing Lok Street. KWOK HIN WANG, Proprietor.

## THE FAVOURITE INVENTION OF THOMAS A. EDISON

"THE PHONOGRAPH WITH A SOUL" IS HERE THE EDISON MUSIC STORE 1ST FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING

## NOTICE.

**MAJOR J. W. Clark** representing the department of land, Government of British Columbia, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel and will be glad to furnish information to anyone interested in British Columbia. Major Clark sails on the "Empress of Russia," August 10th.

## SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST. LIMITE

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Mission Elanerges Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 28th. day of August, 1922, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the proposed Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th. day of August, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof. Dated the 9th. day of August, 1922.

By Order  
**B. WYLIE**  
Acting General Manager.

## PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

**I. George Winstanley Barton**, of Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers of Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd., of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned Steamer carry a similar name to other Steamers of the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd.

I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TUNGUS" of Tonsberg, Official No. 74812 of Gross tonnage 1,825.30 Tons, registered tonnage 1,652 Tons, heretofore owned by Wilhelmsson's Dampskibtsactieselskab for permission to change her name to "HAIFONG" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within Seven (7) days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 5th. day of August, 1922.

**George Winstanley Barton**,  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**  
General Managers.

## On Hing Co.

110, Hong Kong Street, Hong Kong. General Managers of Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd., of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned Steamer carry a similar name to other Steamers of the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd.

I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "TUNGUS" of Tonsberg, Official No. 74812 of Gross tonnage 1,825.30 Tons, registered tonnage 1,652 Tons, heretofore owned by Wilhelmsson's Dampskibtsactieselskab for permission to change her name to "HAIFONG" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by the Douglas Steamship Company, Ltd.

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Dated at Hongkong this 5th. day of August, 1922.

**George Winstanley Barton**,  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**  
General Managers.

## Ching-Ke S. N. Co.

154, Wing Lok St., W. Phone 2270. Regular service between H.K. and Canton. Teuchow, North China.

## YEE TAI HONG. Phone 753.

## CHEONG YUE S. S. Co.

10, Des Voeux Road, C. K. H. "YUE YING" sailing 12th. Aug. For freight etc. apply for Freight or Passage apply to the Company.

## CHEONG YUE S. S. Co.

Phone 2332.

## Hongkong-South America.

S. S. "HWAH YING" sailing 12th. Aug. For Freight etc. apply to the Company.

## CHANGWAH NAVIGATION CO.

Bank of China Bldg. Phone 1275.

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

### NOTICE.

**ISSUE OF 17th. FEBRUARY, 1922, OF 109,650 ADDITIONAL SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10. AT A PREMIUM OF \$1 EACH (\$1 PER SHARE PAID UP)**

**SHAREHOLDERS** are reminded that a **SECOND INSTALLMENT** on the above of \$3. per share (\$3. plus \$2. premium per share) falls due on **TUESDAY, the 15th. August, 1922**. Remittances should be made to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before that date.

**THE REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be closed from **WEDNESDAY, the 2nd. to TUESDAY, the 15th. AUGUST, 1922** (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,  
**A. V. WARD**,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th. July, 1922.

## THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

**THE** undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined **SILIMPOPON COAL**, trimmed into Bunkers at **SEBATTIE** or **SANDAKAN** (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at **SEBATTIE** or **SANDAKAN** exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 25 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

**BRADLEY & CO. LTD.**  
Agents.

**THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.**

## MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED.

**MESSERS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON**, of No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors, have for investment the sum of \$100,000, and are prepared to consider applications for the advancement of the same on first class Mortgages of house property.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**MEMBERS** wishing to subscribe for Subscription Grantee for the Annual Race Meeting 1923 will find lists posted at the Hongkong Club, Jockey Club Stables and Race Course.

## WU PEI-FU IN POLITICS.

**Despite his Declared Intention.**

Peking, July 28.—General Wu Pei-fu, despite his declared intentions of keeping out of Peking politics, is meddling again. He is getting actively into the thick fight for the Premiership. Due to his telegraphic attack on Chang Kuo-kan who has been acting as concurrent Minister of Interior in addition to his job as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the latter has decided to resign the Ministry of Interior position which it is expected will be accepted by "Chihling" Mandate to-day, Sun Yat-sing, the Vice-Minister of the Interior, who is a strong supporter of General Wu is to be announced as Acting Minister.

Wu Pei-fu is urging President Li to appoint Dr. Wang Chung-hui as Premier. To be sure that he understands the wishes of the Chihli warlords, President Li has sent a personal representative, General Chin Yun-zen, to Paoing and Loyang to discuss this matter.

Friends close to Dr. W. W. Yen say that he is anxious to get out of office and that Saturday's meeting will be his last appearance in the Cabinet. He is expected to leave for Tangshan Hot Springs some time during the week-end.

## CANTON NEWS.

### Further Losses by Sun's Army.

Our Canton correspondent writes that, according to a report from the North River, the Expeditionary Force in Chi Hing has retreated to the Lung Nam district in Kiangsi, whilst the Cantonese forces have arrived at the border, but have not advanced further. Hsu Sung-chi's forces have gone to Tai Yu-ling and are preparing to defend themselves against a determined attack which is being planned by the Cantonese troops in that district. The latter are hoping that this pending engagement will be the decisive one in the campaign.

A further report states that Hsu Sung-chi's and Li Fook-lum's forces have little fighting power left and they should be easily overcome. There are, however, about 6,000 troops commanded by Li Lit-chuen who are fit to march up the East River by way of Lung Nam and there offer resistance to the Cantonese forces. The military authorities in Kiangsi are watching this force and it is thought that the commanders will not dare to take their men into the territory.

Meanwhile, the 7th. Divisional Commander, Wong Kuan, has returned to Canton with about 200 war prisoners and these are being sent back to Yunnan, their native place.

Altogether, it would seem that the Northern forces, on which Sun Yat-sen was at one time placing so much reliance, have been hopelessly defeated by the Cantonese troops.

### A Story of Looting.

A distressing story of looting and plundering comes to hand from Sun Cho, near Whampoa. On Sunday five launches, containing about 500 citizen soldiers, arrived and the men disembarked carrying military flags. Some of the men were in khaki and others in ordinary attire, but the populace, thinking the men were regular forces, turned out to see them pass through. Suddenly the soldiers attacked the residents and proceeded to plunder every house and shop in the place, later proceeding to neighbouring villages and carrying out the same work of depredation there. Altogether six villages were plundered. About 30 villagers were killed and \$200,000 worth of goods stolen.

## NEW Y. M. C. A.

### Big Building for Kowloon.

There has been much speculation among Kowloon residents for a long time past regarding the ultimate destiny of that piece of land adjoining the Kowloon Post Office, but that speculation is now put an end to by the fact that we are enabled to announce that the Directors of the Y. M. C. A. have just secured the site from the Government for the purpose of erecting thereon a large European Y. M. C. A. building. Indeed, matters are so far advanced that Messrs. Leigh and Orange, architects, are already preparing plans and it will not be very long before Kowloon will have a Y. M. C. A. building all for itself.

The area of the site is about 20,000 square feet, and it is announced that the Y. M. C. A. Directors here have a sum in hand of \$300,000—sufficient to erect and equip most suitable premises. The fund was started in 1916 when the late Sir Henry May, who took a very real interest in the Y. M. C. A. movement, was instrumental in raising a very large amount of money, which has since been considerably augmented.

The new building will be of four storeys and will be erected in such a way as to allow of additions being made when they are required. It will include social, billiard, reading and refreshment rooms, library, a swimming bath, etc. On the two top storeys there will be at least 30 bedrooms for residents and also a number for transient visitors. We understand that some provision will also be made for service men free of subscription.

## THE DEVIL TO PAY.

## WATER POLO.

### The following will represent the United A.C. against the V.R.C. on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.—S. R. Garrod; G. R. Hazareh; K. A. Mason; J. Leppard; A. A. Botelho; D. Laing; C. R. Logan.

### LIFE-SAVING AT CANTON.

Commenting on the frequency of deaths by drowning along the waters of the Bund, the Canton Times winds up as follows: Some intelligent working institution must be established to look after this kind of work. The Y. M. C. A. has a fine swimming pool and a good many expert swimmers. It will not be a bad idea for some to make life-saving their profession. Several lifeboats ought to be about the place night and day. We believe that it will not cost so very much to maintain such a service. Much good will surely be done to this congested section of Canton's waterfront.

### BOTTOMLEY APPEAL FAILS.

#### Sudden Ending.

Horatio Bottomley's appeal against the conviction and sentence of seven years' penal servitude for fraud in connection with his bond clubs was dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal last month.

The hearing, which had lasted for nearly two days, ended with unexpected suddenness.

Immediately after Mr. Disturnal had sat down, after a speech of nine hours' duration on behalf of Bottomley, the Court asked the Crown counsel for a statement on a point of law.

This explanation lasted a few minutes, and the judges, without retreating, announced that the appeal had failed.

Mr. Justice Bray said he would give the reasons for the Court's decision on a subsequent day. He added that it would not be necessary for the prisoner to attend.

Bottomley at once rose from the seat he had occupied near his counsel, and, in the company of a gaoler, walked briskly across the court into the dock, where he disappeared into the cells below.

### RECORD OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Disturnal resumed his speech for the appellant, which had occupied the whole sitting of the previous day. Counsel complained that Mr. Justice Salter in his summing up said no record was made of the moneys received. But each application form showed the amount of money paid.

Mr. Justice Bray. That is not what you call a record. There is no record in books. That is what the learned judge was referring to.

Counsel claimed that it was clear there was a record, though he agreed that the system was not so convenient as entering the names in a book, and adding up the totals, and comparing the totals with the moneys in the bank.

Mr. Disturnal contended that the mere fact of taking money away from these funds did not of itself constitute fraud.

Bottomley did not deny that moneys were taken out of the fund, but he said, "I have got an explanation which shows I did what I did without any intent to defraud anybody."

The question was whether that explanation was reasonably true. If the explanation were true, it would be an answer to the case for the prosecution. The onus was upon the prosecution to establish the case beyond all reasonable doubt. The onus could not by any means be shifted from the prosecution.

### JUROR'S "TWO NAMES."

Counsel lastly turned his attention to the point raised earlier in his argument that the jury was not properly constituted. There was a man, said counsel, sworn on the jury under the name of Robert Cousins, and he served on the jury panel in that name. His real name was Robert Symonds.

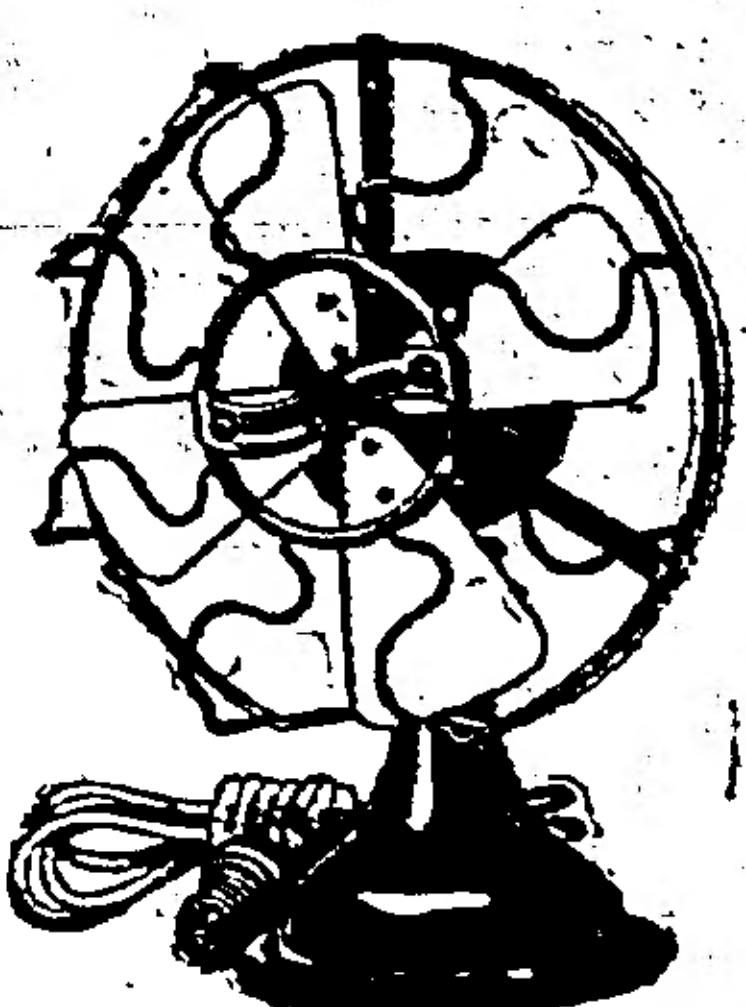
Counsel submitted that this man, being sworn under the name of Robert Cousins, was quite irregular.

Bottomley had the right to challenge the jury, and that right might be seriously affected if a man was called under a name which concealed his identity.

### A PRISONER'S RIGHT.

Mr. Justice Bray said it might be that the man was better known

# FANS FOR EVERY USE



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE FAN WITH



THEY ARE DEPENDABLE  
Westinghouse Electric International Company

Cable Address Wemcoexpo. Hongkong P.O. Box No. 49

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

In conjunction with China Motors (1922) Ltd. Star and Eastern Garage, Shanghai, Yih Chong Garage, Peking.

Announce the Opening of the  
**PENINSULA HOTEL GARAGE**  
At KOWLOON,  
On August 15th.

A Livery Service of new Studebaker Cars will be available from this date.

**SEVEN PASSENGER CARS** .....\$7 per hour.  
**FIVE** " " .....\$5

Rate Waiting Time.

**CAR STORAGE** .....\$20 per month.

Shell Motor Spirit and Vacuum Lubricating Oil supplied. United States Tyres and Tubes. Full line of motor accessories on hand.

Tel. K. 374 Tel. K. 374

by the name in which he was sworn—his business name—than by his real name. The fact that he was sworn under his business name would not appear to be prejudicial to the course of justice.

Counsel retorted that juriesmen should go into Court in their real names in order that there could be no possible doubt as to their identity.

Mr. Disturnal next dealt with the sentence, which, he remarked, was the maximum that could be given for this class of offence.

He apprehended that it would be felt by the Court that the effect of the conviction upon a man must be taken into consideration in apportioning the sentence.

"One cannot possibly think of a case where the conviction itself intruded during the year under review would be a greater punishment to a man than it would be to a man accused at Chinwangtao and raising 200,000 seeds saplings from seeds at the Tangshan nursery."

Mr. Disturnal is now 63 years of age, said Mr. Disturnal, "and seven years' penal servitude to a man at that time of life and in his condition of health, may really be something in the nature of a life sentence to him."

The Court intimated that they wished to hear Mr. Travers Humphreys, representing the Director of Public Prosecutions, on one point of law.

After Mr. Humphreys answered the point, the Court announced the decision.

**90,000 BOND CLUB CLAIMS.** About 90,000 claims have been sent to the receivers appointed to investigate Bottomley's Victory Bond and other clubs. No acknowledgment of the claims will be sent in view of the enormous expense that would be caused.

**KAILAN CO'S AFFORESTATION WORK.** The afforestation carried out by the Kailan Mining Administration during the year under review consisted in planting 61,433 additional young acacias at Chinwangtao and raising 200,000 seeds saplings from seeds at the Tangshan nursery. 45,000 saplings were also raised from seeds at the Lung Yeh Shan, near Peking, where 2,200 man-at that time of life and in his condition of health, may really be something in the nature of a life sentence to him.

Trade Report, 1922



## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICE.

## LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)  
JASON 14th Aug. London, Antwerp & Hamburg  
MENTOR 21st Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp  
THESEUS 4th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp  
RHESUS 11th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)  
KEEMUN 14th Aug. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool  
NINGCHOW 2nd Sept. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow  
HECTOR 20th Sept. Liverpool & Glasgow

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)  
IXION 19th Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver  
TALTHYBIUS 19th Sept. via Suez

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)  
TELEMACHUS 15th Aug. via Suez  
TITAN 15th Sept. via Suez

## PASSENGER SERVICE

TEIRESIAS 17th Aug. for Shanghai & Japan  
MENTOR 21st Aug. for Singapore & London  
TEIRESIAS 25th Sept. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)  
AGENTS.THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,  
COPENHAGEN.

The S. S.

## "BANKA"

will be despatched on or about 14th of August 1922  
taking cargo for

## BANGKOK

For Freight and further particulars please apply to  
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.  
Agents.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
& MANILA.The above-named steamer  
having arrived on Tuesday, 8th  
Aug., 1922, consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified to present  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and take immediate  
delivery from the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.  
Ltd. Godowns, where all cargo  
impeding immediate discharge  
will be landed at consignees' risk.Storage will be assessed on  
cargo remaining undelivered after  
Tuesday, 15th. August, 1922.All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into  
the Company's Godown, where  
same will be examined on Tues-  
day, 15th. August, 1922, at 11 a.m.No claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
steamer or godown, and none  
will be entertained if presented  
later than three weeks after  
arrival of steamer.No fire insurance whatever will  
be effected.Y. TSUTSUMI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th. August, 1922.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS  
DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIME.

S.S. "CORDILLERE"

Consignees of Cargo from  
Marseilles in connection with the  
above Steamer are hereby informed  
that their goods, with the  
exception of Opium, Treasure  
and Valuables, are being landed  
and stored at their risks into the  
hazardous and or extra hazardous  
Godowns of the Hongkong &  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Co. Ltd. at Kowloon, whence  
delivery may be obtained immedi-  
ately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forward-  
ed on unless intimation is received  
from the Consignees before Noon  
to-day requesting it to be landed  
here.Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by the Undersigned, Goods  
remaining unclaimed after the  
11th inst., at Noon, will be sub-  
ject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to  
me on or before the 14th inst., or  
they will not be recognized.All damaged packages will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas, on Friday the 11th.  
inst., at 10 a.m.No fire insurance has been  
effected.A. JOBARD,  
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 5th. Aug., 1922.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship  
"PRESIDENT GRANT"  
having arrived from Manila,  
via ports, on the 8th. inst.  
consignees are hereby notified  
that their cargo is being landed  
at their risk into the Hazardous  
and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns  
of The Hongkong & Kowloon  
Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon  
and stored at consignees' risk.Consignees of cargo must pro-  
duce an Import permit signed by  
the Superintendent of Imports  
and Exports, Hongkong, before  
Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed.All broken, chafed and damag-  
ed cargo is to be left in the Go-  
dows where it will be examined  
at 10 a.m. on 14th inst., by the  
Company's Surveyors, Messrs.  
Anderson and Asha.All claims must be presented  
within thirty days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which they  
cannot be recognised. No claim  
will be recognised after the goods  
have left the Godowns, and cargo  
undelivered on and after 15th.  
inst., will be subject to rent.No fire insurance whatever will  
be effected.Consignees are requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature immediately.PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,  
United States Shipping Board,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation.  
Managing Agents,  
THE ADMIRAL LINE,  
4, Des Voeux Road,  
Hongkong, Aug., 8th. 1922.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co's. Steamer  
"TITAN"are hereby notified that the Cargo  
will be discharged into Holt's  
Wharf, Kowloon, where it will  
lie at Consignees' risk and sub-  
ject to terms and conditions of  
storage at Holt's wharf. The  
Cargo will be ready for delivery  
from Godown on and after 8th.  
August.Optional cargo will be landed,  
unless notice has been given  
prior to steamer's arrival.All broken, chafed, and damag-  
ed goods are to be left in the  
Godowns, where they will be  
examined on any Tuesdays and  
Fridays between the hours of  
10.45 a.m. and noon within the  
free storage period.No claims will be admitted  
after the Goods have left the  
steamer's Godown, and all Goods  
remaining undelivered after the  
15th. August, will be subject to  
rent.All Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the  
Undersigned on or before the  
29th. August, or they will not be  
recognised.No Fire Insurance will be  
effected.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th. August, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND  
HOIHOW.Bills for Haiphong and Hoihow every  
alternate Tuesday.The favourable passenger steamer  
"HAI-MUN"

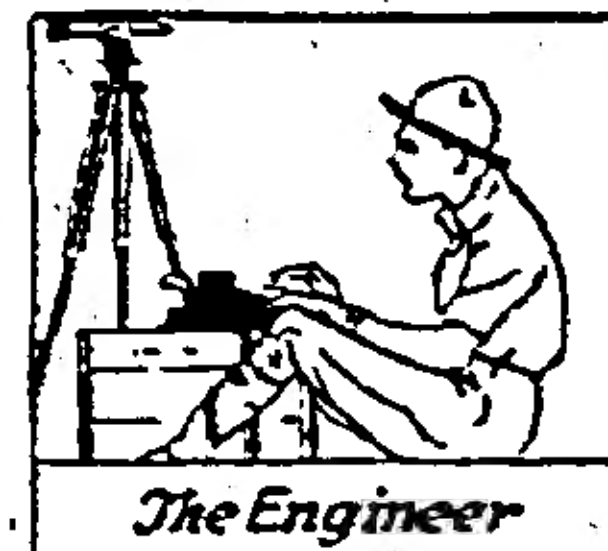
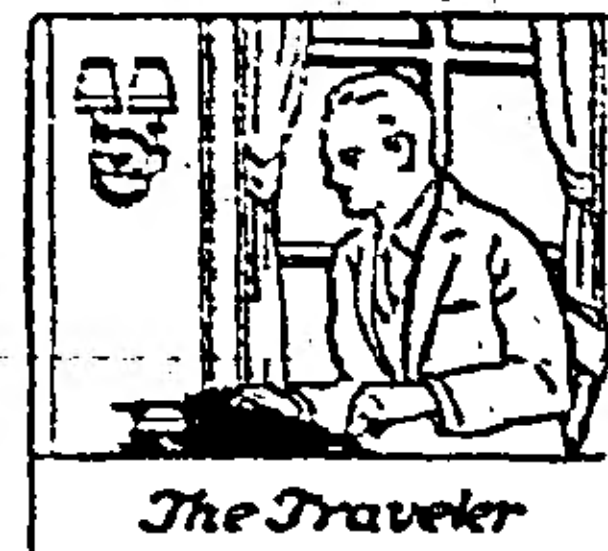
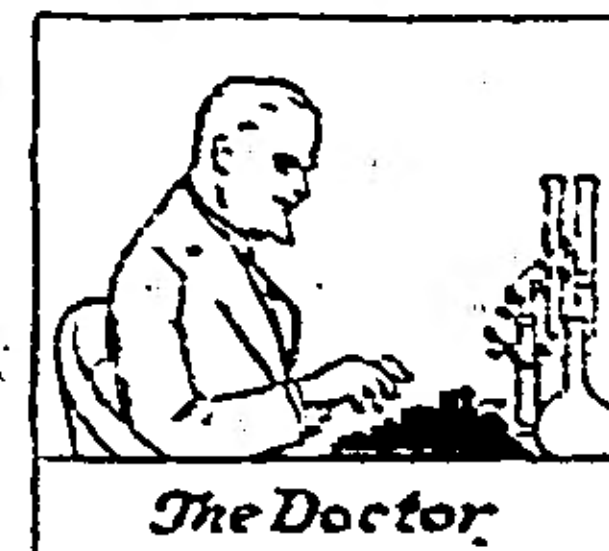
(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or Po Hing Tai,  
114, Wing Lok Street.GERMAN SHIPPING  
PROSPECTS.Views of North German Lloyd  
President.Herr Philip Heinke, pre-  
sident of the Norddeutscher Lloyd,  
was at Danzig recently for the  
purpose of attending the launch-  
ing of the 31,000-ton liner  
Columbus, built for his company  
at the Schichau yard, and the  
authorities of the Danzig Tech-  
nical High School took advantage  
of the opportunity to confer upon  
him the degree of doctor *honoris  
causa*. In an interview with a  
representative of the *Panzer  
Zeitung*, Dr. Heinke said that it  
was at first intended to give the  
ship the name of Hindenburg, but  
this plan had to be given up, as  
the appellation had already been  
appropriated by another German  
shipping company. The first  
Columbus, which was also built by  
the Schichau yard, had had to be  
delivered to the Entente, and had  
since been re-named the *Homeric*,  
and therefore it had been decided  
to have the second ship launched  
under the name which had now  
been given it.The building cost of this vessel,  
Herr Heinke added, was very  
much higher than that of the  
*Homeric*, but it was a matter of  
immeasurable importance for  
German national life that a  
powerful German merchant fleet  
should again be formed; the  
extremely high freight and trans-  
port rates which had to be paid  
for German goods and goods in-  
tended for Germany had a most  
disadvantageous effect on the  
German trade balance, and every-  
thing had to be done in order to  
render the country independent  
of foreign shipping at the earliest  
possible moment.Speaking of the present position  
of the German maritime industry,  
the president of the Norddeut-  
scher Lloyd said that, as was well  
known, the German Government  
had paid the shipowners a sub-  
vention of twelve milliards of  
marks as compensation for their  
lost tonnage. Even in Germany  
this was frequently alluded to as  
a "present to the German ship-  
owners," and on the French side  
it was used for the purpose of  
anti-German propaganda. This  
sum of twelve milliards, however,  
did not now represent anything  
like the expected one-third of the  
amount which the German naviga-  
tion companies had paid by the  
handing over of their ships. This  
was clearly proved by the enor-  
mous increase that had taken  
place in the price of all materi-  
als used in shipbuilding since  
the amount was originally fixed,  
and the increase also in wages.  
The amount of compensation bore  
absolutely no relation to the sums  
which German shipowners now  
have to pay for their new ton-  
nage.

## "ROBBED OF THEIR STRENGTH."

It had to be remembered, Herr  
Heinke continued, that through  
the loss of its ships, the German  
Mercantile Marine had suffered  
far more severely than any other  
branch of German economic life.  
Had they lost their property  
necessarily have had to put up  
with it. After the close of the  
war, however, they were robbed  
of their strength, because their  
ships were taken away from them  
by the Government in order to  
pay the enemy. The German  
shipowners were well aware that  
by handing over ships they were  
rendering a service to the Ger-  
man community. But that the  
so-called "milliard present" was  
not present at all, was clearly  
shown by the Versailles Treaty  
itself, which expressly laid it  
down that the German shipping  
companies were to be compensat-  
ed by the German Government.  
The views expressed by Dr.  
Heinke are very widely sharedin Germany, and particularly in  
shipping circles. Exception is  
frequently taken to statements in  
the "foreign" (i.e., non-German)  
Press to the effect that German  
shipping has recovered far too  
quickly from the "death blow"  
which was supposed to have been  
delivered by the Versailles Peace.  
Recently, for example, during a  
debate in the Chamber, a French  
deputy declared that German  
shipping had completely recov-  
ered from the losses of the war, and  
was now in a far better position  
than French shipping. He based  
his contention on the fact that  
the traffic at Hamburg and Bre-  
men had vastly increased. Natu-  
rally this assertion aroused  
a considerable amount of criti-  
cism in Germany, and it was  
dealt with in detail a few days  
ago by the *Hamburger Correspondent*. The reports of the German  
shipping companies which have  
recently appeared have been  
sufficient to show that although  
the recovery of German shipping  
can hardly be described as "com-  
plete," a very considerable  
amount of progress has been  
made. But as it is well to see  
both sides of the question, and for  
the sake of strict impartiality, a  
summary of the Hamburg jour-  
nal's arguments may be given.A COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR  
FIGURES.Published statistics show that  
the maritime traffic at Hamburg  
during last year was more than  
double that of 1920. But if one  
considers the pre-war figures, the  
1921 traffic at Hamburg shows a  
shortage of 34.4 per cent. as com-pared with that of 1913. The  
picture changes immediately,  
however, when one analyses the  
traffic according to the nation-  
ality of the ships calling at the  
port. Out of a total of 8,401 ships  
representing altogether 9,400,000  
tons which called at Hamburg in  
1921, 4,479, with a total of only  
1,900,000 tons, were under the  
German flag, while 1,589 ships of  
2,980,000 tons were English, 47 ships  
of 1,600,000 tons were American,  
and the remainder were under  
other foreign flags. Before the  
war, says the journal quoted, the  
German flag covered 60 per cent.  
of the total traffic. These figures,  
it is maintained, clearly indicate  
that the German ships in question  
were principally small coasting  
vessels making frequent calls.  
The large ships engaged in the  
ocean traffic were predominantly  
of foreign nationality, so that  
German trade was compelled to  
pay high freight rates. And the  
conditions were the same at  
Bremen.Thus it is apparent that Ger-  
man ocean shipping has a lot of  
hard work in front of it before  
its recovery can be regarded as  
complete. The last edition of  
the German *Schiffahrts Jahrbuch*  
gives the following details as to  
shipbuilding activity of Germany  
as compared with that of other  
nations: In 1920 Germany launched  
204,000 tons of merchant  
shipping; England 2,140,000  
tons; and the United States  
2,600,000 tons. In 1921 Germany's  
figure was increased to 509,000  
tons, but this included ships  
which had to be handed over to  
the Entente. At the end of June,1920, Lloyd's Register gave the  
total tonnage of German  
steamers as 419,000 tons, and  
in June, 1921, 654,000 tons, as  
compared with 5,130,000 tons in  
1914. Thus in June, 1921, Ger-  
many had a much smaller mer-  
chant fleet than Denmark,  
Sweden, or Spain, to say nothing  
of other nations. With the in-  
creasing prices of shipbuilding,  
steel, and the enormous and rapid  
rise in wages, the prospect of a  
further expansion of the German  
merchant fleet cannot be re-  
garded as favourable. From the  
German Government the German  
shipowners received 11,700,000-  
000 paper marks for the  
rebuilding of their expro-  
priated ships. Before the  
war a ton of shipping cost 200  
gold marks; to-day the price  
is 50 times as high.For German national life, one  
of the most detrimental con-  
sequences of the war is the fact  
that the German export and im-  
port trades are still mainly  
carried on by foreign ships.  
Through freight payments to  
foreign shipowners, revenues go  
abroad which formerly remained  
at home, and this is one of the  
main causes of Germany's un-  
favourable trade balance and  
the low exchange value of the  
German mark.

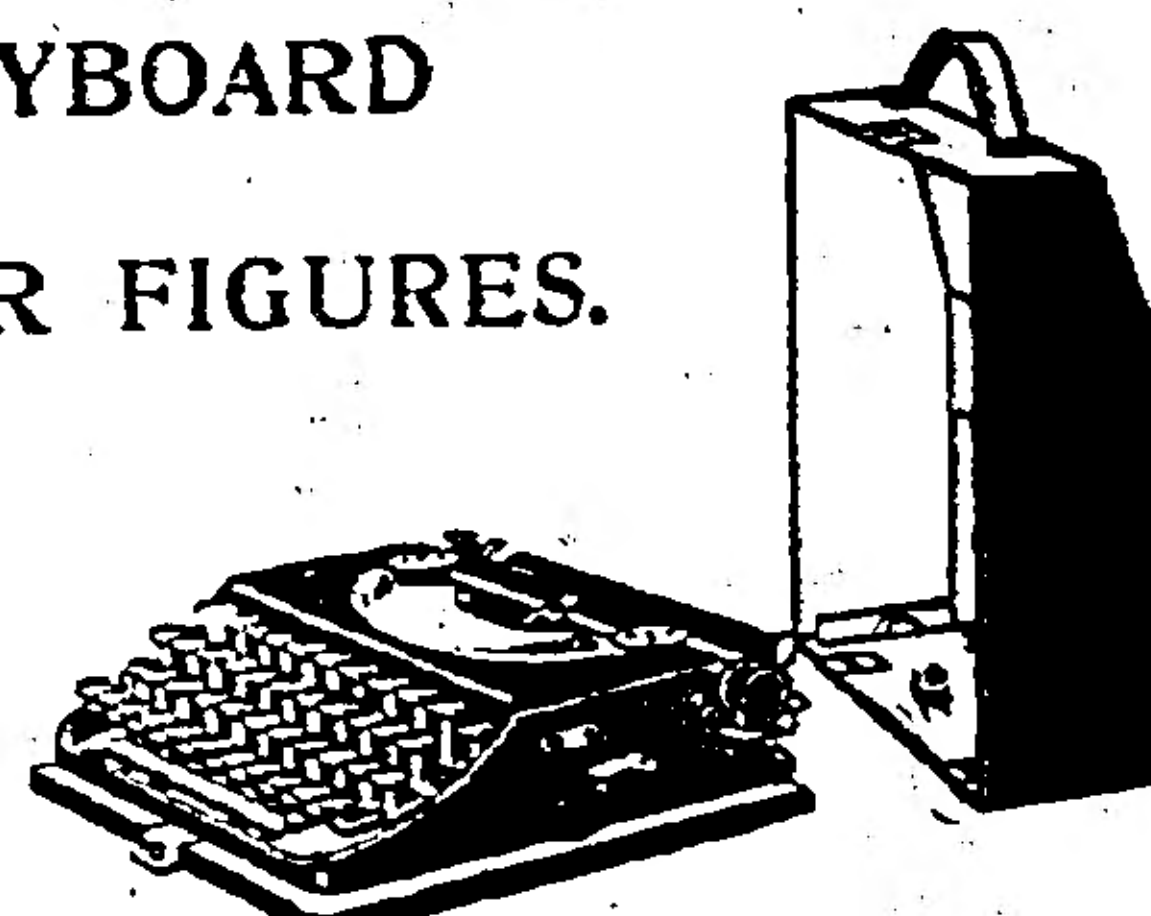
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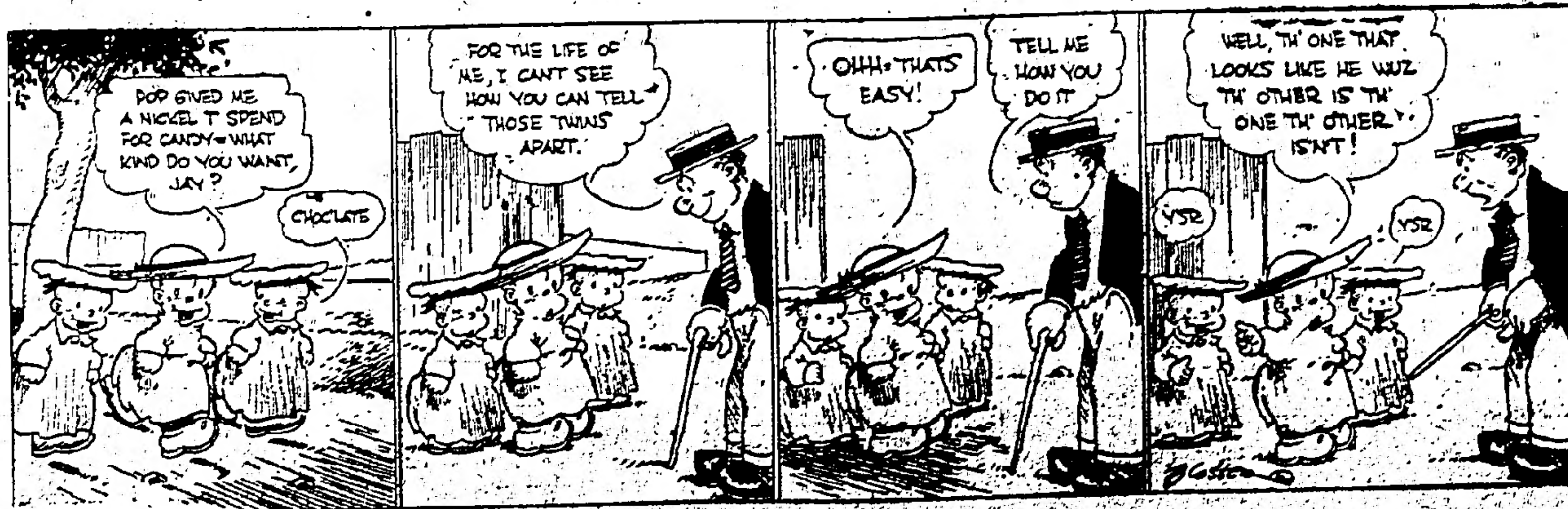
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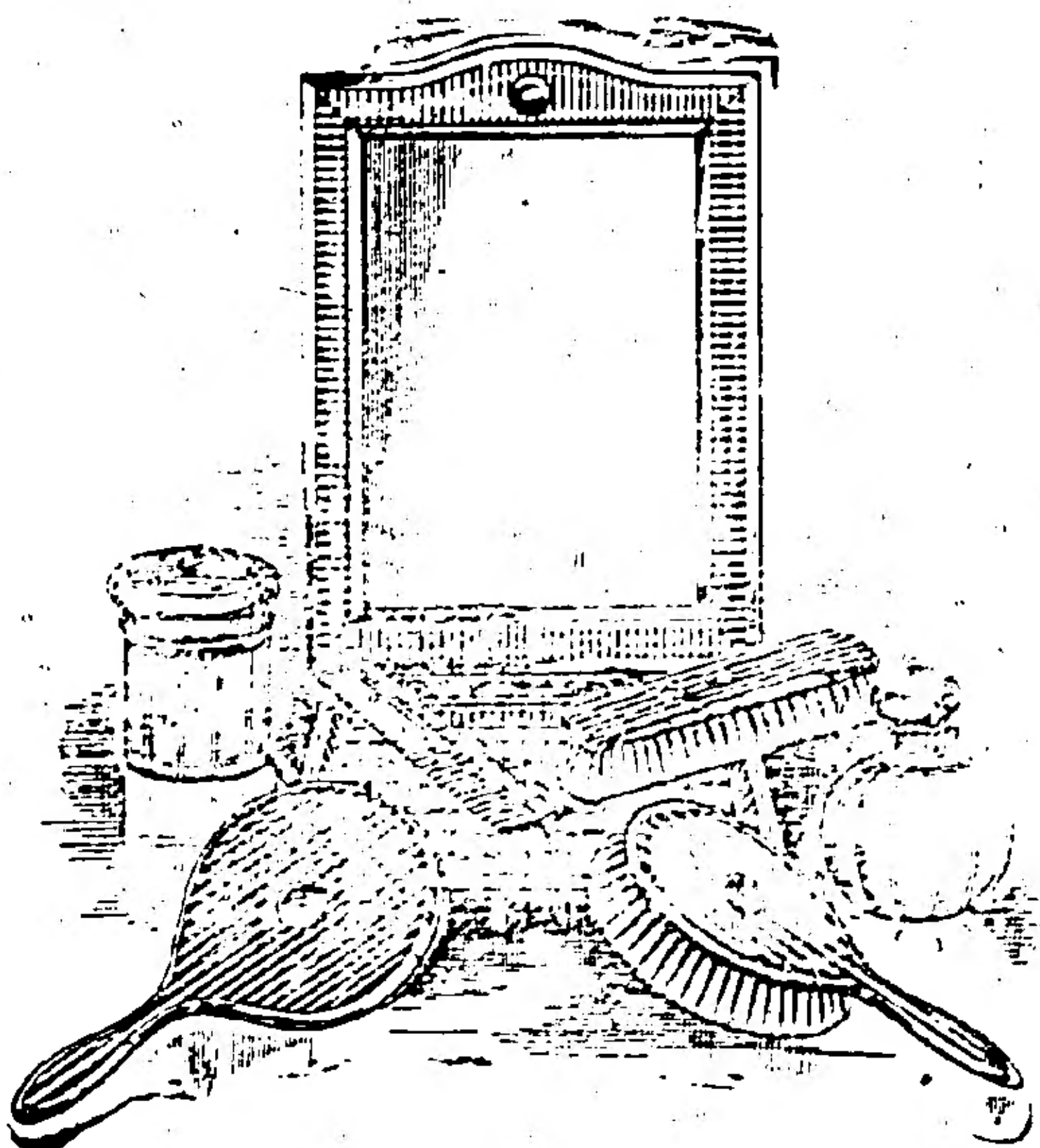
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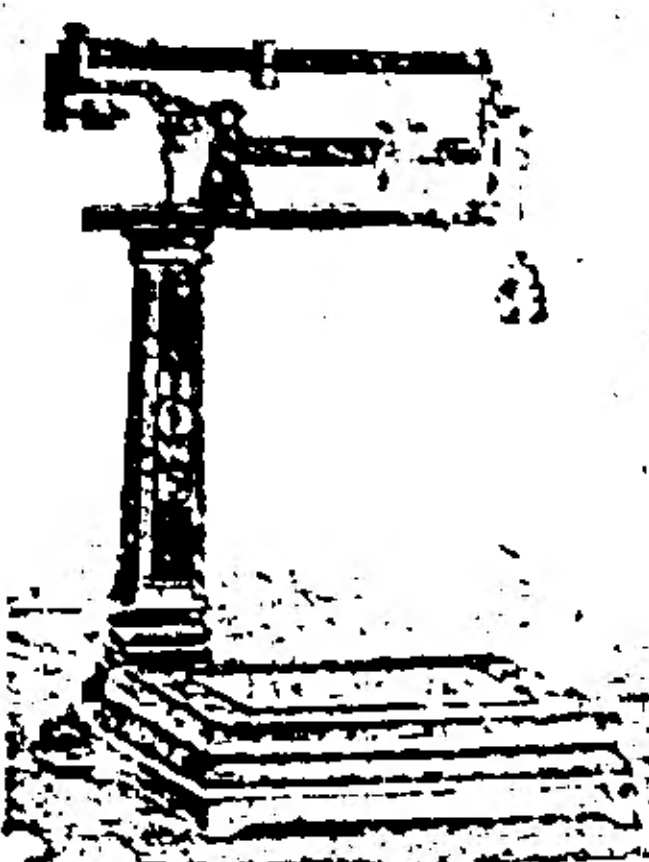
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WEIGHING  
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## The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 9th August, 1922.

### THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

With unusual celerity the Inter-Allied Conference now sitting in London arrived at a decision on the proposal submitted by the French Premier, although there was an abundance of material for discussion. The decision, however, only refers the proposal to a committee of Finance Ministers, but apparently it is anticipated that this committee will not take long to agree, as the cable speaks of its report being submitted to the conference in a day or two. M. Poincaré expressed a wish for his proposal "to be kept secret," as it evidently has been, since Reuters makes no mention of its terms. The expression "to be kept secret" not only stimulates curiosity, but raises a capital question of policy. Perhaps the French Premier was referring only to the short interval before the committee reports: to keep the proposal wrapped in mystery for longer would need some reason, of the strongest kind to justify it.

While M. Poincaré was reticent regarding his proposal, he spoke at considerable length in support of it, and the purport of his statements suggests that he has advanced a drastic kind of scheme, or is seeking to obtain priority for France, perhaps both. As the French Premier desired secrecy, it may be that he has hit upon a new device. If such is not the case, the probability is that his proposal runs on the lines already adumbrated by the inspired French Press, such as the control of German finances, perhaps including even the administration of business undertakings, and also deliveries in kind, supplementary, it is to be presumed, to those provided for by the Wiesbaden agreement.

As to priority, France receives very substantial preference in point of amount regarding the distribution of reparation payments, and she has also been accorded priority in date in respect of certain funds received from Germany. With regard to a general priority in the latter sense, it is difficult to see how France, enormous as were her sacrifices, can reasonably expect the Allies to agree to this. Mr. Lloyd George quoted indepen-

dent figures showing that Britain's war costs were considerably larger than France's, while Italy, relatively a poor country, sustained losses so heavy as to give her a big claim to consideration. The British Premier rightly drew attention to the further facts that the taxation burden in the United Kingdom is at least as large as that in the most heavily-burdened of the Allied countries, and that hundreds of thousands of Britishers are being supported by the Exchequer, while France has few unemployed. The question of war debts in general does not seem to have been specifically dealt with at present, but it is difficult to see how this matter can be ignored in the discussion. In relation to taking action against Germany, who he was disposed to think had not done badly, Mr. Lloyd George adopted the test of "what it was likely to produce." This, in the main, appears to be the rational procedure. It also emphasises once more the need of authoritative information concerning Germany's resources.

### Help for Swatow.

There will be nothing but public approval for the prompt manner in which the Hongkong Government has tendered assistance to the distressed people of Swatow and there will be general pleasure at the news which was obtained in the Government's letter which we published yesterday that the threatened food and water famine has been averted at least for the present. No one would wish to see the terrors of the typhoon itself added to for want of consideration by neighbouring ports and anything that can be done by our Government to alleviate the distress and suffering of the survivors will have the hearty endorsement of the general public. Private generosity is also coming well to the fore and it is encouraging to note that the British and Chinese commercial communities are very actively and generously interesting themselves in the good work. Yesterday's *Canton Times* contained a very well-worded appeal to the inhabitants of the City to do all that they could to assist, though it is to be feared that organisations have been so greatly disturbed owing to the recent fighting that it will be extremely difficult to get anything like a concerted movement, even for the cause of charity. The sympathies of all have undoubtedly gone out to the native population of Swatow—a city which suffered not so many years ago from the most disastrous earthquake ever recorded in this particular part of China. Eye-witnesses of the present damage estimate that it will take years for Swatow to regain complete normality: it should be the business of us all to lessen that period as much as possible.

### Germans in Canton.

Our readers were doubtless very interested yesterday to read the remarks of a *Telegraph* special correspondent in Canton on the subject of the ascendancy of things German in Canton. It has been known for months past that Canton was being well supplied with German goods, but it came as a surprise to us to learn that the Chinese were asking for them in preference to their foreign goods. Of course, the explanation, or a large part of it, is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that German goods can be sold much cheaper at the present time than other foreign goods, though as our correspondent points out, there will undoubtedly be some disappointment among the native dealers when they all discover that the German firms are not disposed to accept anything but sterling in payment of their bills. In spite of the fact that German goods are selling well, we are not in the least down-hearted and neither need be any British firm or anybody else. Trade in the past has lived because of competition and we are confident that British commercial interests are just as able to-day to compete for business as they always have been. If they are not, then they must expect to go to the wall. The best man wins in business just as in anything else and in the long run we shall doubtless attain the position to which we will have become entitled by reason of our efforts. It is up to all Britishers

### DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO BLOWS HIS OWN HORN NEVER KNOWS WHAT IT SOUNDS LIKE.

Wei-hai-wei has withdrawn quarantine restrictions against Hongkong.

The Kwong Tai, from Shanghai, passed five floating dead bodies North of the Lamook's.

Four fresh cases of plague were reported yesterday, one of which has proved fatal. There was also a fatal case of diphtheria and one non-fatal case each of small-pox and enteric fever.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, on behalf of members of the Bar, congratulated Mr. Justice Wood with regard to the "happy event" which had occurred in his Lordship's family. His Lordship expressed thanks on behalf of his wife and himself.

Last week's return of notifiable diseases shows that there were 13 cases of plague (12 fatal), two cases of diphtheria (one fatal), two cases of paratyphoid fever (none fatal), one fatal case of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of enteric fever. There were two deaths due to influenza.

Very great interest is being taken in "The Greatest Question," the remarkable film (one of D. W. Griffith's most famous productions) which is being shown at the Coronet just now. It tackles a very big subject—the fascinating conjecture of the chances of a life after death—in a very big way.

In connection with the report, which on appear another page of to-day's issue, stating that the residents of Cheung Chow have decided to build an Assembly Hall for the island, it is interesting to record that the plans have been prepared and gratuitously presented by Mr. A. G. Hewlett, architect, who has built several modern buildings on the island during the past few years.

Our Hongkong youngsters have, through force of circumstances, to miss a good many of the joys that thrill the juvenile heart in other lands. The nearest they get to a circus is a performing monkey in the streets. Most of them have never had a glimpse of a "Zoo" even but Kowloon Theatre management are providing the next best thing just now in the shape of a wonderful animal adventure serial called "The Jungle Goddess," the third and fourth episodes of which are being shown to-day and to-morrow. It is a fascinating film, so full of thrills and so splendidly photographed, that it will appeal to everyone who sees it.

to see that those efforts are commensurate with what they expect in the way of trade.

### A European Y.M.C.A.

As will be seen in another part of to-day's issue, the local Y.M.C.A. Directors have decided to erect a big building on the Kowloon side, the purpose of which will be to give Europeans a Y.M.C.A. on a similar, yet better, lines than was enjoyed here before the War. It has always struck us as being something of an anomaly that ever since the rooms on the top floor of the Alexandra Buildings were closed down Hongkong has had no Y.M.C.A. facilities for Europeans although for the Chinese there has been very active catering. It has been known for some time past that the Y.M.C.A. authorities had a big sum of money in hand to be devoted to such a purpose as that now under way and it was only a question of being able to secure a suitable site before operations were commenced. In obtaining the splendid site next to the Kowloon Post Office the Directors are to be congratulated, more especially as they have had the wisdom to choose Kowloon as the venue. The Peninsula is rapidly growing and there are abundant indications that before very many years have passed Kowloon will become one of the most important, if not the main, residential and business districts of the Colony. There is no need to argue the desirability of a European Y.M.C.A.—the urgent need of such an institution has been apparent. We are sure that all residents, and especially those who live in Kowloon, will welcome the new scheme and wish for it the fullest success.

### ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

In spite of an unsettled Saturday and Sunday, the weather managed to clear up a bit for the holiday-makers on Monday. There is not much to do in this Colony on a bank holiday and we have to content ourselves with our ordinary, every-day pleasures. Tennis seemed to be popular at most clubs on Saturday and Sunday, but the Indian Recreation Club managed to get off their twice-postponed tournament without any interruption from the Clerk of the Weather, and a very enjoyable afternoon it was, too. The courts dried up a bit by Monday and devotees of tennis made up for the two lost days. Some spent the holiday at Happy Valley and Fanling, whilst others deported themselves in the briny at the various bathing beaches. Talking about bathing, there was a little excitement at Repulse Bay. Three members of the fair sex, all dressed up and looking very nice, got into a sampan. They pushed off from the shore but did not get very far out to sea, which, considering all things, was rather lucky. There was a fairly decent sea running at the time and, not being experienced sailors, the fair mariners soon got into difficulties. The waves were catching the frail craft broadside on. One dashed over them, giving them a good wetting, and the next caught the boat fairly and squarely and overturned it. They were not far enough away from the shore for there to be any danger and, except for a ducking, they were little the worse for their adventure.

What's this Registration of Person Ordinance that the Legislative Council want to put over us now? Under the new scheme you've got to state your house and business telephone numbers, and if you have no telephone at home you have to give the number of the nearest telephone. The Government ought to have thought of that when those experts were here. Hanged if I can see how it's going to be done. If you haven't a phone in the house do they expect you to start calling on your neighbours—a sort of house-to-house canvass—until you discover which of the dwellers in your district is fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to have one of these adjuncts to civilisation? Why, it will fill in our spare evenings for a week. I can see the Bill will be awfully popular. Anyhow, if it does come to pass that we have to comply with these particulars about our nearest phone, it wouldn't be a bad idea if all those with telephones in their houses put a card in their windows: "Telephone No. 7734," or whatever the number might be. Excuse me, Miss, "7734 Central." I should have said. The authorities apparently want to know what we can be called upon to do in a period of emergency. Say you're a bit of an acrobat in your spare time, then probably you would be wanted to help in the event of a lamp-lighters' strike in Kowloon.

Did you see that little bit about the P.W.D. twenty-five years ago in the *Telegraph* on Saturday? The writer tells us that they appear like "small globules of jelly which spend their lives in one monotonous round of seizing and destroying all with which they come in contact." They seem to have thought pretty highly of the P.W.D. in the "good old days." I was chatting with one of the old China hands the other day and I gathered that he thinks as much of them to-day as that scribe who wrote for the *Telegraph* a quarter of a century ago. But as the old hand was a sailor and perhaps seldom comes ashore, his opinion doesn't count for very much, and maybe the other would change his mind if he could see the Colony to-day, with fine motoring roads in all directions, the reclamation scheme well under way and the rapid development generally that is taking place. But talking about the reclamation scheme, why do they choose the busiest time of the day to blast near the roadway? On Monday afternoon they were trying to dynamite a big stone which lay only a foot or two from the path. Something went wrong and the charge didn't explode apparently, for I noticed the stone a few hours later still intact. I should have thought a dangerous job like that would have been better carried out, say, in the early hours before many people are about. And, again, talking about blasting, there is much of the

### THE TYPHOON.

#### Ship's Thrilling Experience.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, August 9.  
The a.s. Andre Lebon has left for Hongkong after being for 48 hours at Wusung, waiting for the typhoon to pass over. The a.s. Ningshin is here from Foochow undamaged. She had on board foreign excursionists who report that on Sunday they spent a night of terror directly in the path of the typhoon. Two anchors were put out with seventy-five fathoms of chain, and the engines were going all night to prevent the steamer from drifting.

#### ARMED FOREIGN ROBBERS.

#### Escapade at Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, August 9.  
Harold Kay, a river policeman, F. W. Davis and one other foreigner not yet caught, with five Chinese, armed, entered Foochow Road, and impersonated the police, robbing people of money, clothing and opium.

#### SHANGHAI RICKSHA STRIKE.

#### 3,000 Coolies Cease Work.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, August 8.  
The coolies employed by the Star Ricksha Company are on strike. The Company operates 3,000 of the 8,000 rickshas in the Settlement.

#### BASEBALL AT SHANGHAI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, August 9.  
A baseball carnival is taking place here, with the Meiji University Fort Mills team from Manila, Peking Marines and the Yamaguchi Higher Normal College.

#### HEAT WAVE IN JAPAN.

#### Factories Suspending.

Shanghai, August 7.—There has been a great heat wave over Japan and the hinterland of North China, for weeks the temperature averaging over 100 in the shade, while for several days it was 115 at Tientsin and Peking. There have been numerous cases of prostration and mental derangement in Japan, where many factories are suspending work owing to the heat. The workers of Fukushima, an important Japanese silk centre, has requested a ten per cent. reduction in wages, out of sympathy with the employers, some of which are on the verge of bankruptcy owing to trade depression.—*Reuter*.

#### PEKING POLITICS.

#### Movements of Ministers.

Peking, August 8th.—Kao Ling-wei arrived in Peking last night. All the Cabinet Members attended a dinner given by Wang Chung-huai at the Kuo Wu Yuan last night. Wang Chung-huai attended the Ministry of Education this morning, afterwards meeting other Ministers at the Cabinet Office. Parliament meets this afternoon.—*Reuter*.

#### PRINCE ON HIS TOUR IN THE EAST.

The Prince of Wales on the 1st ult. paid a call on the Prime Minister at 10, Downing-street. There had been an understanding between them that his Royal Highness would pay this visit and have a chat about his travels with Mr. Lloyd George, who had already, on the Prince's return, expressed his keen interest in the Prince's experiences. The Prince stayed for an hour.

bathing beach at North Point some days when the tide is out, only its of a different nature. It's a pity some of those sharp stones can't be covered up or removed. But perhaps they can. Judging by the large number bathing most days, the P.W.D.'s efforts are appreciated, but in one or two directions there is room for improvement.







# FROCKS SUMMER DAYS



SUMMER DAY FROCK OF SPRIGGED CHIFFON WITH THE NEW WIDE SHIRT



RIBBON TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY USED ON THIS BLUE CREPE MODEL



FROCK OF DOTTED GEORGETTE WITH RIBBON TRIMMING AND FLOUNCE



LACE FROCK OF BLACK CHANTILLY AND BEIGE GEORGETTE



GRACEFUL MODEL OF GARDENIA WHITE CREPE DE CHINE



A SPUNTING WIND OF ECRU NET LACE OVER MARICOT CHIFFON WITH BORDER OF FUR

THIS year summer frocks are so easy to make that two can be made in a week in the home without giving specially concentrated labour to the business. Here is a negligible quantity now, for a frock is made of two long lengths seamed up the sides; the sleeve run in with the rest of the garment. And a sash or belt at a low waistline gives the right line, no matter whether you are tall and slim or short and stout, or have any other figure proportions.

## TRIMMINGS GIVE STYLE TO SIMPLE LINES.

If you can embroider, you put a deep border of wool embroidery on each sleeve of your linen frock—and behold it is trimmed! On neat little gingham you embroider fruit and flower motifs in gay colours. Organdies and lawns are put together with fine cording—an easy way to make a frock and much more speedy than setting in pin-tucks by hand. If you don't like to sew, you can have all seams hemstitched and all edges picot-finished, and formal frocks of crepe de chine and Georgette can be beautifully trimmed with lines of hemstitching. And there are ribbons! This year ribbons are much used for trimming summer costumes; they are used in straight bands, like braid; in gathered curly cues like soutache embroidery, in bindings for edges, and in festoons and loops. One of the frocks pictured has loops of ribbon caught up under tiny bows on sleeve and skirt. The frock is of periwinkle blue crepe de chine and the ribbons are darker blue. The girdle is of dark blue Georgette with flat clusters of blue and mauve flowers. An interesting trimming feature of this frock is the arrangement of scattered medallions of applique embroidery. These medallions are done in dark blue and black on periwinkle blue crepe, and the ribbon festoons meet the medallions at irregular heights on the skirt.

## FIGURED CHIFFONS ENCHANTING.

Any woman would covet the alluring frock of sprigged chiffon, with a wide skirt that is utterly graceful and makes skimp little tight skirts lose all their charm. This lovely frock—made of white chiffon sprinkled thickly with tiny lilac coloured posies. Tucked against the ends of the net fichu is a prim nosegay of lilac silk roses set in a frame of stiff, frilled lace; and streamers of lilac rib-

bon fall over the skirt. The low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat of leghorn is faced with white silk and is wreathed with clusters of lilacs and flat white roses. Here is the graceful, feminine surprise bodice again, with a soft fichu drawn down to the waistline. The skirt has five flounces, each attached to a fuller one below with fine cording. A most excellent frock of black Georgette, dotted in white is pictured. Doubled bands of plain black Georgette trim the skirt and the sash is of the plain material. The flaring, slashed sleeve is also attached to the wide armhole with a band of plain Georgette. The waist is pintucked all across which makes it less transparent and the frock may be worn over a cool camisole of black silk, dropped from shoulder-straps; and a straight petticoat of the same silk. Note the extreme narrowness of hems on sleeve and skirt—giving an airy effect. And the straight width of material that forms the skirt is allowed to drop at one side in a soft drapery that gives the irregular hem line. With this cool, neat, smart and delightful summer frock are worn just the right accessories: pale grey silk stockings and black slippers, a string of white beads, and a formal little black hat trimmed with ospreys of horsehair.

## SANS SLEEVES THIS SUMMER.

The dropping of the skirt at one side is evidenced again in the white crepe de chine costume that is sleeveless. This skirt drapery is particularly simple and graceful. The side seam has been left open and the material weighted with loops of tiny white beads. The skirt material, drawn in soft folds around the hip and caught up at the left side is allowed to fall free, the bead-weighted edges drooping in graceful effect and giving the irregular hem line. Beads trim the bodice in simple but effective fashion and looped heads edge the armhole.

## LACE FOR SUMMER FORMALITY.

Two extremely formal summer costumes are pictured. One costume shows black chantilly lace draped with beige Georgette. Lace is very fashionable this summer and some of the handsomest frocks are made of it—in black, ecru or cream. The combination of black chantilly with pale ecru Georgette is especially distinguished and effective. A sash of wide black ribbon falls from the shoulder line at the back and the girdle is of cut jet.

In another illustration is shown a wrap for summer wear over formal frocks—a delectable wrap of ecru lace mounted over apricot tinted chiffon and bordered all around with soft taupe fox fur. Some of these airy wraps have marabout borders. Most lovely is a wrap of grey lace embroidered in silver, the lace dropped over grey chiffon and the border trimming of grey marabout.

## THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

### Favorite Salad.

Two cups canned pineapple (cut in small pieces).

1 cup finely cut cabbage.

1/2 cup finely cut celery (may be omitted).

1 green pepper (cut in strips).

2 tablespoons pineapple juice.

1/4 cup mayonnaise.

2 tablespoons chile sauce.

Mix all the materials and allow to stand until very cold. Serve on lettuce, adding a little mayonnaise on top if desired.

### BROOCHES IMITATE BASKETS.

Rather charming are inexpensive little brooches for wear with summer dresses; gay little brooches that imitate tiny baskets filled with bright flowers. The small basket is in lattice-work effect, of silver or of plated gold and the flowers are colour stones—imitation rubies, emeralds, turquoise, coral and so on, mingled with little leaves of greenish gold.

## GETTING PHOTOGRAPHED.

Why is it some people always take so well and other people are invariably mislaid by their photographs? It's partly unself-consciousness, of course, that renders a likeness successful, but there are a good many other small points which make or mar the effect.

Faces should be carefully chosen. The tailor-made type of woman may look her best in a coat and skirt, but most people take best in the softer frame of a pretty frock. This should not be a shiny material—something flimsy like georgette is ideal. And, unless your arms and shoulders are quite perfect, choose afternoon rather than evening dress.

Have the hair shampooed a day or two beforehand, and waved if you usually do—otherwise a wave put in for the photograph will only look unreal. Then dress the hair as simply as possible, using a minimum of ornament. The same applies to jewellery worn round the neck or on the arms.

It is a temptation for the possessor of eyeglasses to discard them when being photographed, but it is a great mistake, for without them the eyes look strained and the whole face is altered in character. What's the good of a pretty result if friends say, disappointedly, "But it isn't you at all!—I should never have recognised you!"

The present fashion in photography is mostly for seriousness, but if it is decided that a gay expression suits you best, and you are asked to "Smile, please!" remember that the smile which is merely plastered on to the lips to order always looks fixed and unreal. It's a smile in the eyes that's wanted, and this can only be got by thinking of something that makes you happy. Do this, and your lips will take care of themselves, making the whole effect delightful and characteristic.

One of the latest innovations of Paris is the phosphorescent dress. It is obtained by arranging tiny electric bulbs on material that has a luminous quality. The effect, when the bulbs are lighted, is startling.

## THE NEW LINGERIE.

Simplicity is the keynote for "undies" at the present moment, colour and quaint stitchery lending variety.

Great-grandmother's sampler seems to have suggested some of the novel designs and stitches, which are generally carried out in silk or thread of a much deeper shade than the material of the dainty garments. Blanket-stitching finishes the edges.

Red, as ornamentation, is as popular for lingerie as for outer apparel, and fine lawn is embroidered with cross-stitch in scarlet.

Everything is in narrow pleats, of course, as ordained by Paris for some months past, which complicates the laundry process, but has the prettiest accordion-pleated effect. It is a good plan, before the articles are washed, to tack the pleats loosely into place, they can then easily be ironed back into their original lines, and much time and trouble is saved. Without these tiny pleatings the character of the garments is lost.

A pretty fashion is to imitate the pleating by tucks kept in position by French knots. These are easily ironed, and have much the appearance of accordion pleats. A charming trimming for lingerie is washing net put on in plain bands and buttonholes stitched down to the crepe de chine or lingerie material. A quaint cut out design can be followed or just straight lines.

Ribbon shoulder-straps to dainty lingerie garments are often not improved by washing, and it is tiresome to have to unpick them every time. A very simple device obviates all this. Thin cord, slips of narrow tape, or loops of button-holed silk may be placed where the ribbon straps are generally sewn to the garment, then the ends of the ribbons are slipped through, folded over and secured by tiny dress safety-pins. It is easy enough now to change the ribbons in a moment or two, merely by unpinning the four ends and drawing them through the loops.

## ODDS & ENDS.

Changeable organdie makes some of the most demure summer frocks. It needs no trimming, a large hat being the proper accompaniment.

Current red is a popular new shade. It is particularly liked for beaded frocks and in paillettes used on net. There's no doubt it is a dashing colour.

Plain and brocaded velvets and tinsel cloths will be the leading fabrics for Autumn gowns. Beaded velvet will be used extensively.

Clothes, it appears, are about to divide themselves into two general classifications—the long, tight ones, and the wide, full ones, richly and colourfully embroidered.

Six or seven inches from the floor is the correct skirt length in Paris and buyers predict that by Autumn that will be the standard here.

A new neckline noted on a Paris frock is an exaggerated bateau effect that falls off the shoulders on each side and is dropped an inch or so in front.

Much of the snappy new lingerie comes in pongee. Sometimes it is trimmed with colourful

## PATCHWORK POCKETS AND BAGS.

No greater novelty has made its appearance this season than the latest Parisian whim of trimming ordinary light or dark coloured cotton frocks with pockets and collars and hems made out of bits of brightly coloured muslin and material pieced together in patchwork form, and outlined by embroidery stitches.

Paris has set her seal of approval upon this new style of trimming, and is using it with great freedom. For wear with dresses trimmed in this fashion, one finds some dainty handbags made of cotton and silk patchwork, with looped handles composed of strands of cotton cord, or chains of wooden beads. Long woollen tassels or fringes introduce a further touch of colour that makes bags of this type very gay and attractive.

Patchwork motifs and bands are also being used to trim coloured felt hats, which are every whit as popular this season as are those made of straw or the ultra-fashionable organdie.

The short sleeve holds undisputed sway in all summer frocks. There is being no attempt made to introduce long sleeves, even in dark dresses designed for the plainest wear.

## SUMMER CLOTHES FOR KIDDIES.



For tiny girls there are straight little frocks of print, English dimity, gingham and chambray. Cretonne and black satin are also used and are likely to stand wear and tear. Straight short overalls for boys, made of chambray and khaki cloth, are available to all every-day events.











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JEYPORE	6,580	29th Aug.	Spore, Pang. C'bo & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,092	30th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,580	13th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MACDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	11th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

TANDA	6,956	19th Aug.	C'ia via Spore & Penang
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**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

EASTERN	4,000	31st Aug.	Manila, Thurs. Island, Cairns, Trille, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

NOVARA	6,550	14 Aug. 10 a.m.	Shai, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama
TAKADA	6,949	15th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
KALYAN	9,000	28th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Disembarks
S.S. GLENSHANE	28th Aug. GOA, L'DON, A'WERR, R'DAM, H'BURG.	
S.S. GLENUCE	2nd Sept. GOA, L'DON, A'WERR, R'DAM, H'BURG.	

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Tijlatjap	Java	in port	12th Aug.	Soerabaya
Tijsondani	N. China	12th Aug.	14th Aug.	Batavia
Tijpanas	Java	15th Aug.	21st Aug.	M'war, S'haia
Tijalak	Java	16th Aug.	19th Aug.	Shai, Y'hama

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IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Sat. 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.  
KAMO MARU ..... Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
KATORI MARU ..... Friday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.  
HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.  
LIMA MARU ..... Friday, 8th September.  
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & GLASGOW.  
BENGAL MARU ..... Sunday, 3rd September.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.  
AKI MARU ..... Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.  
NEW YORK via PANAMA.  
GENOA MARU ..... Beginning of September.

NEW YORK via Suez.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.  
HOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
AKITA MARU ..... Thursday, 10th August.  
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
CSAKA MARU ..... Friday, 18th Aug.  
NAKASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TANGO MARU ..... Thursday, 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
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TTAO via S'ow & Shai Wingsang Sun. 13th Aug. at d'light.  
SANDAKAN ..... Mausing Mon. 14th Aug. at noon.  
BANGKOK via Swatow Fooshing Tues. 15th Aug. at noon.  
TTAO via S'ow & Shai Tingsang Wed. 16th Aug. at noon.  
TIENTSIN ..... Cheongshing Thurs. 17th Aug. at noon.  
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**SHIPPING NEWS.**

TO ASSIST ITALIAN SHIPYARDS.  
Rumours have been heard of the formation of a large shipbuilding consortium in Italy, which will undertake to handle and distribute subventions of raw materials, to those shipyards with orders in hand. The Government is understood to have voted 3.5 million lire, to be paid in three instalments, for the assistance of Italian shipyards.

CHEAP SHIP-REPAIRING BY

HOLLAND.  
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing are done more cheaply in Holland than in any other place in Europe, according to a recent announcement of the Netherlands Steamship Company. The shipbuilding estimates in Holland are 20 per cent cheaper than England and in a shipbuilding estimate presented in Antwerp recently by England, France, Belgium and Holland, the Dutch estimates were lowest. A shipbuilding yard in Rotterdam recently accepted the thorough repairs of the British steamer Turkestan 4,292 tons gross, of the Hindustan Steamship Company, New Castle, at abnormally cheap rates.

AMERICAN MASTERS AND

MATES.

The Neptune Association of New York, an organization composed of officers of merchantment, reports that vessels are not available for 8,000 of the 22,000 American Masters and mates. Many of the men who handled ships under the United States flag during the war and the post-armistice prosperity already have abandoned the sea as a means of livelihood and others are seeking work. The Neptune Association has been informed by the inspector-general of the steam-boat inspection service that on March 15, 1922, there were 21,899 licensed masters and mates as compared with 6,190 in 1914.

WHITE STAR LINE'S STUDENT

SCHEME.

The White Star Line is again arranging for a further number of students to sail aboard their ships during the coming summer. Each student will sail as a supplementary engineer, and those holding students' membership of the Liverpool Engineering Society will in all cases be given the preference. The scheme provides that one student shall join each of the liners sailing from Liverpool between July 1 and October 5. The students will either take watch with the other engineers, or their duties be arranged to give them experience of dealing with certain auxiliaries and also in the running of engines and boilers. They will learn the various duties which engineers have to perform in the engine and boiler rooms, and will also take part in the overhaul of deck machinery. The departure made by the White Star Line last season proved of inestimable value in that it gave the student knowledge and experience which could never be gained in any engine works on shore.

SHIPYARD'S MISFORTUNE.

In common with the majority of shipyards in the United Kingdom the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company, whose large and well equipped yard is situated in Londonderry, is at present practically at a standstill. It appears that this shipyard, which otherwise has much in its favour for the economical production of important tonnage, and which has turned out fine cargo and passenger ships, as well as very successful oil-tank steamers, since it was established in 1912, is now severely handicapped by the enormous rates for electrical energy which the Londonderry Corporation, with their monopoly in the district, are seeking to enforce. This undertaking was extended some years since, an interminable time was occupied in carrying out the extension, and the conduct of operations was characterized by such inordinate waste and extravagance that the somewhat doubtful device is being resorted to by the local authority of endeavouring to compel the shipyard to pay the paper, though it certainly did not call the tune. Contracts for new ships have actually been offered to the North of Ireland Shipbuilding Company by more than one of their best clients, but at figures which would only be economical if possible if those responsible for the good government of the city of Londonderry are prepared to look the facts of the situation in the face. Developments will be watched with interest; in the meanwhile it will be deplorable if employment of labour in the maiden city is discouraged by those whose undertaking is directly dependent upon this industry, who in turn rely so largely on the successful prosecution of the shipbuilding industry.

Journal of Commerce.



## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Does Mr. Lloyd George hold a "record" for the number of "freedoms" which have been offered or presented to him? He is stated to be endeavouring to solve the problem of the acceptance of no fewer than 44 offers of the freedom of cities and boroughs which have been offered to him since he was last able to attend a public function for acceptance of an honour of this kind about a year ago. It is, as a matter of fact, more than possible that he will be unable to wipe off his arrears of "freedoms" before the end of the year. His nearest competitors in the matter of honours of this kind were apparently Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, but neither of them approached the record of the Prime Minister.

The "Prince's Week" is likely to be followed by a period of special quietude so far as the Prince of Wales is concerned, states a London paper. The King long ago decided that on the Heir Apparent's return from his very strenuous tour in the East he should enjoy a period of three months' remission from official and ceremonial functions. Part of the Prince's months of leisure will be spent in London, with, probably, a good deal of polo playing, of which he is very fond. Another portion, when the shooting season arrives, will be filled by a visit to Bolton Abbey, where the King will also be a guest. Otherwise the Prince will devote himself purely to the normal personal engagements of a young man of his age.

It is rather curious that London should have taken Verdun for its "god-child," seeing that about a century ago the town was an English prison, observed a Home Journal. The Treaty of Amiens had been arranged to give England and France, then in the midst of one of their periodical differences of opinion, an opportunity to get their "second wind," in order to continue the contest. When, in the fullness of time, it was denounced, we seized all the available French ships, while they retailed by the capture of the Continental travellers who had taken the opportunity afforded by the armistice to do the "Grand Tour." A liberal education was its b-all, but Verdun became its end-all. Here the tourists had to dwell from 1803 to 1814 and the French town became an English settlement, with shops, clubs, race meetings, under Jockey Club rules, and, of course, a park of bounds. And on Sunday one of the sights of Verdun was the church parade of the English exiles.

This from a London correspondent. It comes with all the exuberance of good news that Mr. Drinkwater is to prepare a play, as a follow to "The Beggar's Opera," on Robert Burns and his literary life. Whether the dramatist will introduce that one significant occasion when the boy Walter Scott was able to give Burns the name of the unknown author of a poem just quoted, or whether he will introduce the immortal small tradesman and small debt that came down with the extremities of legal process on a dying yet deathless poet is to be seen. But into his work Mr. Drinkwater will most happily weave a reflection from the songs and ballads, and these will be sung to the old tunes or model settings. In that method of selection he will have abundance of scope, for the complete edition shows well over 260 "Songs" and "Ballads" so named, not to consider the dozens of other pieces in lyrical form.

Obviously in allusion to the Bevan case, a writer in a London paper states:—The proceedings that precede the extradition of an Austria of a person "wanted" by the English police are governed by a Treaty entered into in December 1873 between his Majesty's and the Austrian Government. The Extradition Act of 1870 provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered by this country if he is to be prosecuted for a political offence, and it further enacts that the surrendered criminal shall only be tried for the specific crimes in respect of which extradition is granted. Treaties for the handing over of fugitives from justice have been entered into by England with most of the countries of the world, the oldest agreements being those with the United States, which dates from August 1842, and France, which came into force in February of the following year.

Mr. Taft's physical proportions have provided frequent material for the "jokesmiths" of the American Press. He was once described as the politest man in Washington—he had been seen to give up his seat in a tramcar to three ladies. On his recent tour in the United Kingdom, the students at a Scottish university boisterously called out, "Two seats for Bill!" On one of his visits to the South, a negress cook who had prepared a dinner for him was asked if she did not feel highly honoured at cooking for such an eminent man. "Nebber done heerd ob him before," was Aunt's reply. "Know nothin' about him except he do look as if he been reglar at his meals."

Sir Homewood Crawford, the City Solicitor (i.e. Solicitor to the Corporation of the City of London), (President of the L.A.T.), who is taking leave of absence owing to his health, is one of the institutions of the City of London. He celebrated his 72nd birthday the other day, and his whole career has been associated with the City. It is 47 years since he became Under Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and 31 years since he was appointed Solicitor and Legal Assessor to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has been master of the Vintners Company and has served on many commissions in connection with City affairs, besides being a Land Tax Commissioner, a Treasurer and a Lieutenant for the City. And he rounded off his City connection by marrying a Lord Mayor's daughter.

Although the action of a New York man in entertaining at dinner the jury who had acquitted him on a charge of shooting seems at variance with the English notions of what is proper, the twelve good men and true were frequently feasted in this country in former times, notes a Home paper. Sir Thomas Smith records that in his day it was an established custom for the party who obtained the verdict to give the jury a dinner, which was at the reward jurors then had for their labour. A letter with reference to treating the jury, addressed in 1683 to William Sandcroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, is preserved in the Bodleian Library. In this his Grace was advised that the usual dinner might be dispensed with if the jury found in his favour, "lest watchful enemies should interpret it against us," and a sum of about 200 guineas distributed amongst the jurors instead.

Several men in humble stations of life have recently passed the stiff law examinations for the Bar, but it is not an innovation, for many of the Irish Nationalist party, who became King's Counsel were originally clerks or travellers. Thirty years ago Mark Knowles, an energetic inventor and temperance advocate, used to conduct meetings throughout the country on "From loom to lawyer's gown." A Liberal candidate for a West-end constituency at several elections, and who is now the Recorder of a provincial town, rejoices in the distinction that he was born in a one-room tenement in Bethnal Green. Charles Abbott, who became the first Lord Tenterden, was the son of a wig-maker and hairdresser in the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, and Lord Eldon was the grandson and son of men who traded as "fitters" of coal at Newcastle.

Another estate in the Old Country with interesting memories is in the market. This is Anningley Park, Surrey, a charming old house in a nice park, where Thomas Day wrote "Sandford and Merton." Anningley is not very well known, though comparatively near London, at Ottershaw, between Chertsey and Woking, and it is a place which has quite the atmosphere of Day's book, a peaceful spot enjoying perfect seclusion from a busy world, the mansion being set in delightful old-world gardens and grounds with woodland walks. Day married an heiress and farmed on philanthropic and costly principles in Surrey. He was killed by a fall from a colt he was breaking in, and he lies in Wargrave churchyard, where also is buried his wife, who died of grief two years afterwards.

## THE DEVIL TO PAY

## EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 14.  
SELLING.

1/1/	2/6 1/2
Demand	2/6 9/16
30 d/s	
10 d/s	
1 m/s	2/6 3/4
1/1/ Shanghai	Nom
1/1/ Singapore	109 1/4
1/1/ Japan	118 1/4
1/1/ India	194 1/2
Demand, India	
1/1/ San Francisco	56 3/4
1/1/ New York	14 1/2
1/1/ Java	14 1/2
1/1/ Manila	Nom
1/1/ France	6 3/4
Demand, Paris	

## BUYING.

1 m/s L/C	2 7/8
1 m/s D/P	2 7/8
1 m/s L/C	2 7/8
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	2 8
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	53 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom
1 m/s France	7 3/4
1 m/s France	7 40
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	56 7/8
1/1/ Bombay	
Demand, Bombay	194 1/4
1/1/ Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	194 1/4
1 m/s Yokohama	118 1/2
Demand, Manila	114 1/2
Demand, Singapore	109 1/2
Demand, Batavia	143
1 m/s Haiphong	Nom
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	82
Sovereign	7 7/8
Gold leaf per Tael	34 1/2
Silver, ready	34 1/2
Bank of England rates 3/4	
New York/London	4.46 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hong 50 ct. piece	par
10 "	par
5 "	1/4% dis.
Canton sub. coins	20 3/4 dis.
Hongkong, August 9, 1922.	

## WEATHER REPORT.

August 9, 12h. 4m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Disturbance of typhoon or cyclone moving by within 120 miles of Lat. 20° N. Long. 121° E. Direction unknown.

August 9, 12h. 37m.—Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Hongkong and over the Visayas. It has decreased slightly at Aparri.

The depression or typhoon appears to be between Koshun and Aparri. Its direction of movement is unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 41.00 inches, against an average of 56.05 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

Formosa Channel S. winds, freshening from N.E. later.

South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook. S. to variable winds, moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S. to fair.

South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

I.K. Observatory, Aug. 9, 1922.

## TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of time Greenwich).

## HOTELS.

## LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

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SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel Kales.  
PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.  
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. In conjunction with The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

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Special arrangements for families, on application to J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.



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## RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded Feet	Lowest W. L. ever recorded Feet	W. L. Aug. 6 Feet	W. L. Aug. 7 Feet
Wanchow, West River	+9.50	-2.42	53.20	57.00
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	10.20	10.70
Linkongchow, North "	+57.00	0	14.00	17.00
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	17.90	19.90
Shetlung, East "	+16.15	-0.98	9.20	9.30

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer ..... 29.55 29.57 29.55  
Temperature ..... 88 83 89  
Humidity ..... 74 80 63  
Wind Direction SSW SW WSW  
Wind Force 1 2 1  
Weather ..... 0 0 0  
Rain ..... 0.00 0.00 0.00  
Highest open air .....  
Temperature on the 8th 88  
Lowest open air .....  
Temperature on the 8th 83  
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
I.K. Observatory, Aug. 9.

## TIDE TABLE.

9th to 15th Aug. 1922.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Wed. 9	6.15	4.15	Mon. 14	6.15	4.15
Thurs. 10	6.15	4.15	Tues. 15	6.15	4.15
Fri. 11	6.15	4.15	Wed. 16	6.15	4.15
Sat. 12	6.15	4.15	Thurs. 17	6.15	4.15
Sun. 13	6.15	4.15	Fri. 18	6.15	4.15
Mon. 14	6.15	4.15	Sat. 19	6.15	4.15
Tues. 15	6.15	4.15	Sun. 20	6.15	4.15

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

D. W. GRIFITH'S

THE

GREATEST

QUESTION.

## KOWLOON

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GODDESS."

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FREE FERRY TICKETS BOTH WAYS.

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Saturdays 2 to 2.15 p.m., 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

SEE HAND BILLS.

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T. F. CLAXTON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1922.

106/1st. Wofulness, from San.

dakan.

M. E. F. AIRY.

Supervisor.

Hongkong, August 3, 1922.

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